Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-87-177 *14 September 1987*

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Alia Sends Greetings to Ethiopian President

AU121551 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Tirana, September 12 (ATA)—The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Democratic People's Republic of Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam:

"It is a special pleasure for me that, on occasion of the anniversary of the National Day and the proclamation of the Ethiopian Democratic People's Republic, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and in my name, to convey to you the fervent greetings and the friendly Ethiopian people the best wishes for progress and prosperity.

Availing myself of this occasion, I wish that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples expand further in the future.

Leaders' Public Appearances 6-12 Sep

AU121847 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its transmissions from 6-12 September reports the following public appearances of Albanian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of people's defense, attended celebrations held on 6 September in the city of Corrovode, in Skrapar District, to mark the 45th anniversary of the district's liberation. (1800 GMT 6 September 87)

Rita Marko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, attended on 6 September a meeting in the city of Shkoder to commemorate the 44th anniversary of the Battle of Rec. (1800 GMT 6 September 87)

Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, and Ahmet Kamberi, minister of health, attended on 7 September a national aktiv held in Tirana to discuss improvements in the obstetric-gynecological service. (1800 GMT 7 September 87)

Luan Babameto, minister of transportation, Skender Gjinushi, minister of education, and Muhamet Kapllani, vice-minister of foreign affairs, attended on 8 September a National Day reception at the DPRK Embassy. (1800 GMT 8 September)

Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade, and Muhamet Kapllani, vice-minister of foreign affairs, attended on 9 September a National Day reception at the Bulgarian Embassy. (1800 GMT 9 September 87)

Economic Progress Report for 6-12 Sep

AU121839 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 6-12 September 87 carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Elbasan District: The chemical-coking plant of the "Steel of the Party" Metallurgical Combine exceeded its plan up to 10 September by 5.2 million leks (1330 GMT 10 September);

Fier District: The food processing industry reports having overfulfilled its industrial production plan up to 10 September by 7.3 million leks and the construction sector by 4 million leks (1800 GMT 11 September);

Kolonje District fulfilled its 1 January-10 September industrial production plan at 103 percent (1330 GMT 12 September);

Lezhe District overfulfilled its industrial plan up to 10 September by 700,000 leks (1800 GMT 11 September);

Pogradec District reports to have exceeded its 8-month industrial production plan by 3.6 million leks (1800 GMT 9 September)

GDR's Honecker Schedules Visit 23-25 Sep

AU131825 Sofia BTA in English 1806 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia, September 13 (BTA)—A party and state delegation of the GDR, led by Mr Erich Honecker, secretary general of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, will pay an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from September 23 to September 25, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Zhivkov Sends Ethiopia's Mengistu Greetings

AU140723 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Sep 87 pp 1,8

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, has sent a message to Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, in which he cordially greets him on his election as president of the country.

This highly responsible post is a deserved recognition of your remarkable merits for the Ethiopian revolution and for implementing the profound and progressive transformations in the country, in the interest of the broad people's masses, the message points out.

We highly value your constant efforts to establish good-neighborly relations and cooperation among the countries in the region of the Horn of Africa and to reach all-African unity on an antiimperialist basis, for world peace and security.

I take this opportunity to express confidence that relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and nations will continue to develop and strengthen on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The message addresses wishes for good health, happiness, and many successes in the president's highly responsible work for the benefit of the friendly Ethiopian people and the progress of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Zhivkov Receives PCI's Pajetta 13 Sep

AU131809 Sofia BTA in English 1722 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia, September 13 (BTA)—Today, Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Bulgarian Communist Party, received Mr Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the national leadership and chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the Italian Communist Party.

The guest was acquainted with the decisions of the July Plenum of the CC of the BCP, with the essence and directions of the revolutionary restructuring underway in Bulgaria in all spheres of public life. He was informed of the consistent efforts of Bulgaria for the turning of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, for strengthening of peace and security in Europe and in the world.

Mr Giancarlo Pajetta conveyed to Mr Todor Zhivkov the most cordial greetings of Mr Alessandro Natta, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party. He noted that the Italian Communists follow with attention and assess positively the dynamic and constructive internal and foreign policy of the CPSU, the BCP and the other fraternal parties, directed toward improvement of socialism, toward disarmament and durable peace.

During the sincere talk the two sides expressed readiness for the further development of the cooperation and solidarity between the two parties on the basis of equality, mutual responsibility and cooperation in interest of the two peoples, peace and social advance.

The meeting was attended by Mr Nacho Papazov, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the BCP.

PRC Women's Delegation Visit Reported

AU140841 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Sep 87 p 8

[BTA report: "At a New and Higher Stage"]

[Text] Sofia, 10 September, (BTA) — We depart satisfied with our visit to your country, which has ended in a total success. We thank you for your hospitality and for the opportunity to get acquainted with the impressive achievements of socialist Bulgaria, Zhang Guoying, first secretary of the All-China Women's Federation said. She was heading up the delegation of the All-China Women's Federation, which visited Bulgaria from 31 August to 10 September at the invitation of the Bulgarian Women's Committee.

At the talks with the leadership of the Bulgarian Women's Committee, led by its chairperson, Elena Lagadinova, it was stressed that mutual relations will develop and strengthen even more, and will enrich themselves with new forms. A strong impetus to this was given by the new stage of developing relations between the BCP and CPC, and between our countries.

The delegation was received by Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council. The guests visited Lovech, Plovdiv, and Sofia Oblasts, and were briefed on their socioeconomic and cultural development and on the care for Bulgarian women and for raising and educating the children.

The guests showed a special interest in the BCP's work with public organizations, and in the new tasks our people face in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the BCP Central Committee July Plenum to implement a new, qualitative growth in all areas.

On 10 September the delegation departed from Bulgaria.

Leaders Attend Mitko Grigorov's Funeral

AU111042 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Sep 87 p 8

[Text] Relatives, combat comrades and companions in arms, friends, and many citizens gathered on 9 September to see Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, outstanding party and state figure, and hero of socialist labor, off on his last journey.

The following took their places near the coffin, which was placed in the hall of ceremonies at the Central Sofia Cemetery: Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Milko Balev, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Grigor Stoichkov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov; and Deputy State Council Chairmen Georgi Dzhagarov and Yaroslav Radev.

A letter of condolences to the family and close relatives of the deceased from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, was read out. The letter, read by Comrade Milko Balev, stressed that throughout his entire creative life, from the fighting ranks of the Workers' Youth Union and the gloomy confines of the Fascist dungeons, and especially during the years of freedom, Mitko Grigorov devoted all his strength and talents to the triumph of the great communist ideal.

A Communist has departed from us, for whom the cause of the party was the meaning of his life and his immutable fate until his very last breath, stated Grigor Stoichkov, who delivered the funeral oration. A Communist has departed from us who selflessly, unreservedly, and consistently fought for the triumph of the party's Leninist April line that opened the way to progress and totally regenerated Bulgaria.

At the funeral meeting Yaroslav Radev spoke of Mitko Grigorov's place in the revolutionary struggles of the party and the people and of his qualities as an outstanding party and state figure.

Representatives of the public from Sofia's Blagoev Rayon expressed the grief of the Communists and workers from the rayon. The Bulgarian National Anthem was played and a gun salute sounded out. The scarlet pyramid was covered with bouquets and wreaths, in the names of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the Fatherland Front National Council, the Central Committee of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Komsomol, the Sofia City BCP Committee and the Sofia City People's Council.

Socialist Revolution Anniversary Marked

AU081558 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1500 GMT carries a 45-minute live relay from Sofia's Ivan Vazov Theater of a public meeting devoted to the 43th anniversary of the 9 September Socialist Revolution.

At 1458 GMT reporter Boyan Bonev describes the atmosphere at the theater hall and announces the entrance of "the leaders of our party and state, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov." The Bulgarian national anthem is played.

Ivan Panev, first secretary of the BCP Sofia City Committee, opens the meeting, and at 1503 GMT gives the floor to Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary.

Balev begins his speech by describing the historical importance of the 9 September Revolution, pointing out that "it was inseparably connected with the Great October Socialist Revolution," and a "part of the world revolutionary process." Balev stresses that "new forms of marking the holiday are being sought," and "this year there will be no mass parades and manifestations." He urges the people to mark the holiday in a "simple and natural" manner.

Afterward Balev describes Bulgaria's successes in various areas of life since the establishment of the socialist system, especially noting Bulgaria's economic successes. He mentions the "colossal growth of economy," stressing that the "national income has grown 14 and industrial production 92 times." He dwells on the importance of the BCP Central Committee July Plenum, stressing that "the plenum's decisions will fundamentally change the manner of life and work of the Bulgarian people." He defines the plenum as "a plenum of revolutionary change," and a "great achievement of our Marxist-Leninist thought."

Balev points out that Bulgaria's new course is "integrally connected with restructuring in the USSR." He expresses the support of the Bulgarian Communists of the "revolutionary changes in the country of Lenin, because they make communism stronger and more attractive." "Bulgaria is entering a new qualitative phase," Balev says. He points out that the role of every citizen in state affairs will increase. "Real socialism without real democracy is impossible," Balev states, pointing out that "socialist justice" will be fully developed in the new stage. "The model of our development is also a model of Bulgarian patriotism," Balev says. He stresses that "the success of the revolutionary changes in Bulgaria depends to a large degree on the BCP," describing the party responsibility in outlining public policy and controlling its implementation. He demands "a serious restructuring" of the thought of all cadres. Balev describes Zhivkov's role in working out the new party strategy, stressing "his political realism," which has allowed him to break away from accepted stereotypes and propose new patterns of development,.

At 1533 GMT Balev turns to Bulgaria's foreign policy, stressing that "peace is the main issue of our foreign policy." He describes the importance of the struggle for disarmament, expressing Bulgaria's support of various Soviet Peace and disarmament initiatives and proposals. Balev praises friendship with the USSR and other socialist countries, pointing out the importance of socialist

integration. "Socialist internationalism is a powerful factor in developing every country," Balev says. He describes Bulgaria's international contacts, stressing "Bulgaria's contribution to establishing international economic security and a new economic order." He expresses Bulgaria's support of the revolutionary and national liberation movements, and stresses that Bulgaria's policy in the Balkans contributes to the stability in this region. He points out the imporwnk of coexistence for protecting peace, and mentions various decisions of the Warsaw Pact as documents facilitating world peace. Balev does not specifically mention any current international conflict.

At 1544 GMT Balev concludes his speech by quoting Todor Zhivkov on the importance of 9 September 1944 in Bulgarian history. An orchestra plays the Internationale after which at 1545 GMT the live relay ends. No list of the attending dignitaries is read.

Dzhurov's Order of Day for Anniversary
AU123456789 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 8 Sep 87 p 1

["Order of the Day" of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for the 43d anniversary of the 9 September Socialist Revolution in Bulgaria]

[Text] Comrade officers, generals, and admirals,
Comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers,
Comrade workers, technicians, engineers, and employees in military enterprises and institutions,
Soldiers of the reserve,

Our people and the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army [BPA] are meeting the 43d anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria with increased creative activity, promoted by the BCP's strategic policy for qualitatively new growth in the country's socioeconomic development.

By their successes, the working people are investing with meaning and content the campaign to implement the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress concerning restructuring in all fields of life, comprehensively developing the advantages of socialism, and building up the People's Republic of Bulgaria as a highly developed and cultured socialist state.

The July plenum of the BCP Central Committee instilled fresh energy for achieving this goal.

The soldiers and commanders of the BPA are meeting Liberation Day with high results in battle and political training, and in increasing the troops' combat readiness. The labor collectives in the military enterprises and the Army's construction units are successfully fulfilling and overfulfilling their production plans.

This year we are again celebrating our National Day in an unstable international situation. The United States and its NATO allies, as they constantly increase their military might, are striving to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. With their policies of neoglobalism and military threat they are causing the world to face the risk of the annihilation of man and the civilization he has created.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, are doing everything necessary to halt the arms race, exclude the use of military force, strengthen peace and security, implement complete and universal disarmament, and finally eliminate war from the life of mankind.

The combat troops and commanders of the BPA are persistently and steadfastedly carrying out restructuring in all fields of military life, are introducing scientific and technical achievements in military science, and are continually working to achieve higher results in combat and political training. They are always ready, in united ranks with the armies of the Warsaw Pact states, led by the invincible Soviet Union, to fulfill their patriotic and international duty to defend the cause of peace and socialism.

Comrade fighting men and commanders,
Comrade military workers and employees,
Soldiers of the reserve,

I congratulate you most cordially on the 43d anniversary of the 9 September Socialist Revolution and wish you good health and fresh, even greater successes in the struggle to increase the BPA's combat readiness to a qualitatively new level.

To commemorate the 43d anniversary of the Socialist Revolution in Bulgaria, I make the following order:

That 20-gun military salutes should be given on 9 September and festive illuminations arranged in Sofia, our country's capital, and in Plovdiv, Sliven, and Varna.

May the cause of the 9 September Socialist Revolution live for ever!

Long live the BCP — the organizer and inspirer of all our victories!

Glory to the great Soviet Union and its invincible liberating Army!

Long live our dear native land, the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

Army General Dzhurov, minister of national defense.

Preventive Measures Against AIDS Reported
AU140803 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Sep 87 p 2

[Lyuba Ignatova's report: "Prophylaxis Against AIDS"]

[Text] Recently some additional 11,981 health tests have been conducted and analyzed. Some six carriers of the AIDS virus and one sick person have been discovered.

Thus the number of Bulgarian citizens, who carry the AIDS virus reaches 31. One of the new carriers of the virus has been discovered among the group of hemophiliacs, after the person in question underwent emergency treatment following an accident. According to data provided by the Pediatrics Institute there are more than 450 hemophiliacs in Bulgaria, 360 of whom have been tested for AIDS. The increased interest toward this group of potential carriers of the virus has been prompted by the fact that a substantial number of people who have thalassemia (a blood illness requiring periodic blood transfusions) are exposed to infection by blood transfusions.

The organs of health protection have begun to intensively track down our compatriots, who have worked abroad during the last 5 years. It has been recommended that plants sending specialists to work abroad, require tests from those people. In Libya, where the largest group of Bulgarian specialists is, a hospital will be opened shortly, in which the specialists will be constantly tested, including 48 hours before their return to Bulgaria.

Some 40,000 citizens have been tested since 2 August. Blood banks as well as blood products are being tested. Gamma globulin and albumin solutions are being subjected to a dual test—a regular technical one and an additional AIDS test. A significant amount of foreign currency has been allocated for purchasing single-use extractors for root canal dental treatment. Other medical instruments are also being additionally disinfected.

Leaders' Public Appearances 6-12 September

AU131647 [Editorial report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, the Sofia Press, and BTA in English during the 6-12 September monitoring period report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

A public meeting at Sofia's Ivan Vazov Theater at 1500 GMT on 8 September, at which Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, delivered a speech to mark the 9 September 43d anniversary of the Socialist Revolution in Bulgaria was attended by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; and by Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, Emil Khristov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov. The meeting was also attended by Soviet ambassador Leonid Grekov. (*Rabotnichesko Delo* 9 Sep p 8)

At 0700 GMT on 9 September Zhivkov, together with other party and state leaders, attended a simple flag-hoisting ceremony in Sofia's 9th September Square to mark the 43d anniversary of the Socialist Revolution in Bulgaria. (Sofia Domestic Service 0658 GMT 9 Sep) Zhivkov is also reported as paying his respects at the tomb of Georgi Dimitrov after the flag-hoisting on 9 September. (*Zemedelsko Zname* 10 Sep, p 2) Also on 9 September, members of the party and state leadership, led by Todor Zhivkov, attended a reception given in the Boyana Residence in Sofia to mark the 43d anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. (Sofia Domestic Service 1730 GMT 9 Sep)

The following leaders attended the funeral of Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, in the Central Sofia Cemetery on 8 September: Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Milko Balev, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Grigor Stoichkov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov; and Deputy State Council Chairmen Georgi Dzhagarov and Yaroslav Radev. (*Rabotnichesko Delo* 9 Sep, p 8)

Chudomir Aleksandrov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received on 7 September in Sofia Mr Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the National Leadership of the Italian Communist Party and chairman of its Central Auditing Commission. The meeting was attended by Nacho Papazov, chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission. (BTA 1434 GMT 7 Sep) Also on 7 September Aleksandrov departed from Sofia with a Bulgarian delegation for Addis Ababa to take part in the celebrations marking the inauguration of Ethiopia's National Assembly and the proclamation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. (Sofia Domestic Service 1730 GMT 7 Sep)

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a national day reception at the Brazilian Embassy in Sofia on 7 September. (*Rabotnichesko Delo* in Bulgarian 8 Sep, p 6) On 9 September Balev officially opened a new kindergarden in the village of Perovo, Blagoevgrad Municipality. (Sofia Domestic Service 1300 GMT 9 Sep)

Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, also attended the simple flag-hoisting ceremony in Sofia on 9 September to mark the National Day. (*Zemedelsko Zname* 10 Sep, p 2)

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, attended a festive evening concert on 7 September in the concert hall of the Central Club of the Bulgarian People's Army in Sofia to mark the 43d anniversary of the Socialist Revolution in Bulgaria. The concert was also attended by Colonel Gen Mitko Mitkov, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army, and Col Gen Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw States with the Bulgarian People's Army. (*Narodna Armiya* 8 Sep, p 1) On 9 September Dzhurov, together with Soviet Ambassador Leonid Grekov, attended a wreath-laying ceremony at the Soviet Army memorial in Sofia. (*Zemedelsko Zname* 10 Sep, p 2)

Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, received on an unspecified date a visiting delegation from the Communist Party of Vietnam that

visited Bulgaria from 3 to 8 September. (*Rabotnichesko Delo* 9 Sep, p 8)

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo a chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, attended a ceremony at the Common Grave in Sofia's Park of Freedom on 9 September. (*Zemedelsko Zname* 10 Sep, p 2)

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign economic relations, received a delegation from the Communist Party of Vietnam that visited Bulgarian from 3 to 8 September. The precise date of the meeting was not specified. (*Rabotnichesko Delo* 9 Sep, p 8)

Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council and secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, had talks in Sofia on 7 September with a delegation from the National Conference of State Legislators of the United States led by its president Irving Stolberg. (BTA 1203 GMT 7 Sep) On 9 September Tanchev was present at a wreath-laying ceremony at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb in Sofia. (*Zemedelsko Zname* 10 Sep, p 2)

BRIEFS

New Ambassadors Appointed

The State Council has issued a decree releasing Petur Vulkanov Kostov from the post of Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and appointing Ivan Mateev Ivanov ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Afghanistan. A further State Council decree releases Serafim Dimitrov Serafimov from the post of Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Zambia and appoints Dimitur Atanasov Romanov to the same post. [Text] [*Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Sep 87 p 2 AU*]

Motor Plant Reconstruction

The reconstruction of one of the great Plovdiv plants, namely the Induction Electric Motor Plant, is nearing completion. The reconstruction project was prepared by Mashinoproekt and the building work must be completed by the end of 1987. The program to put Bulgarian stepped [stupkovi] and direct-current miniature electric motors, intended for enterprises in the computer and recording equipment sector, is to satisfy Bulgaria's requirements, which by 1990 will amount to millions of units, by stages. The production of Bulgarian miniature motors will put a stop to the import of such products, saving about 25 million convertible leva, and the mastering of production to a high standard of quality will also permit our country to take up a strong position in the socialist market. By the end of 1987, 200,000 Bulgarian miniature electric motors will be produced. [Excerpts] [*Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Sep 87 p 1 AU*]

Danube Shipping Hampered

Sofia, September 12 (BTA) — According to hydrometeorologists the Danube is unusually "shallow" for the season. Yesterday its level in the region of Silistra was 139 cm—almost 70 cm lower than last year's level the same day. This hampers shipping considerably. As the "Bulgarian River Navigation" Shipping Company reported, no passenger ships are sailing along the Bulgarian section of the river. [Text] [*Sofia BTA in English 1601 GMT 12 Sep 87 AU*]

Husak Receives Soviet Minister Yazov

LD111456 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] In Prague Castle today Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, met with Army General Dmitriy Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet minister of defense, on the occasion of his visit to the Central Group of Forces of the Soviet Army. They briefed each other on the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ congress and the 27th CPSU Congress. They discussed the directions for further improving cooperation between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the armed forces of the Soviet Union. They also stressed the significance of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons, disarmament, and consolidating peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

Present at the meeting was Army General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, USSR first deputy minsiter of defense and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and other officials.

More on PRC Party Delegation Visit

LD110449 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] The study delegation of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission of the Communist Party of China, headed by Li Zhilian, member of its Permanent Committee, this afternoon visited Skoda Plzen concern enterprise. In a varied program of its stay, emphasis was laid, above all, on exchange of experience with the party aktiv. The conversation concerned our communists' tasks during the current restructuring of the economic mechanism. The Chinese comrades reported on the activity of the party in the field of building socialism in their country.

Chnoupek To Lead UN Delegation

LD120337 Prague CTK in English 1821 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 11 (CTK)—Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek will lead the Czechoslovak delegation to the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly opening in New York on September 15, upon the decision of the Czechoslovak Government.

Deputy Foreign Minister Stefan Murin has been appointed deputy head of the delegation, the other members of the delegation being Czechoslovakia's permanent representative in the U.N. Evzen Zapotocky, head of the International Organizations Department of the Foreign Ministry Frantisek Penazka and deputy of the permanent representative in the U.N. Vaclav Mikulka.

Journalists Organization Issues Statement

AU102217 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Sep 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Declaration Issued by the International Organization of Journalists on the Day of International Journalists' Solidarity; Averting a Nuclear Catastrophe"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)—The General Secretariat of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ), with headquarters in Prague, has issued a declaration on the Day of International Journalists' Solidarity. The declaration states, among other things:

"On 8 September 1943 the fascist hangmen executed Julius Fucik, Czechoslovak journalist, whose democratic views and unappeasable attitude in the fight for freedom were well known. He wrote his last book, *Report From Under the Gallows*, in Hitler's prison. The last words of the book are: People, I loved you, be vigilant! And this is precisely why the international democratic public celebrates this day as the day of journalist solidarity, on the IOJ's initiative.

"As in past years, the IOJ regards Julius Fucik's legacy even today as a vivid call to all honest people with a democratic way of thinking that it is they who hold mankind's bright future in their hands. The events of the last few years show that the force of public opinion and the obvious determination of progressive national movements to act provide immense opportunities to weaken reaction.

"We are convinced that today more than ever, journalists' joint actions and solidarity can substantially contribute to averting a nuclear catastrophe, to creating an atmosphere of good neighborly relations and good will in international relations based on mutual understanding and on the common endeavor to preserve our civilization. We proceed from the fact that information is becoming an increasingly powerful instrument for influencing man. In fact, public opinion and the people's attitudes, their activities, and their ability to come out against the adversaries of disarmament and of civilized relations between nations and people, often depend on what journalists write, say, and present.

"The IOJ calls for still further resolute unification of movements for peace, security, and international detente. It calls for solidarity with all those who are not afraid of persecution, threats, or anything else, who tell their fellow citizens the truth about war and peace, and about freedom and democracy, and who unmask the plans of militarists, imperialists, and neocolonialists and protect man's right to live, work, and freely develop his personality."

Jazz Section Says Talks Cancelled

AU101256 Paris AFP in English 1251 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Prague, Sept 10 (AFP)—The Jazz Section, a prominent dissident cultural group in Czechoslovakia, said Thursday that the Prague government had scrapped a meeting with Jazz Section leaders last Monday after the venue had been vandalised.

It said in a communique that the meeting room in the Institute for Cultural Education had been damaged on the night of September 3 and stickers had been left, bearing the Jazz Section emblem, in what it described as "provocative acts of vandalism."

"It must be obvious, even for an irresponsible lad, that such an act can destroy the fragile climate of dialogue that has started to emerge" in the cultural field, the communique said, adding that it had always been against the use of violence.

Earlier this month, the Jazz Section announced that it had been negotiating secretly with the government since May in the aim of setting up a new cultural organisation for Czechoslovak youth that would largely echo the Section's own organisation.

The group had indicated it was relatively optimistic about the outcome of the discussions. After the Jazz Section was formally disbanded in September 1987, seven of its leaders were arrested and charged with illegal commercial activities.

Of that number, Jazz President Karel Srp was sentenced to 16 months' jail and four others were given suspended sentences.

Need To Facilitate Computer Imports Stressed

AU102035 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Sep 87 p 5

["ms"-signed article: "Personal Computers—A Public Affair"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Because all Czechoslovak personal computers are manufactured in very short production runs, they are not capable of competing in price with the products of leading world manufacturers. Even worse is the fact that they are based on components that are outdated (on the 8080 integrated circuit or on the Z-80, which is only a little more advanced); personal computers made from these components now often fetch on the world market only one-tenth of their original price.

From this follows the necessity to go over to volume production of personal computers and to build this volume production on the basis of far more advanced components—components of the highest-density integration. So long as this does not happen—and we should not indulge in any illusions that the problem will be resolved soon—it would be expedient to facilitate imports of computers for both organizations and private individuals. Existing customs regulations, which base the customs duty on the personal computer's memory capacity, seem to be simple and reasonable—Kcs150 per kilobyte (kb)—but since personal computers with a capacity of 1 megabyte, that is, 1,000 kb, now exist the customs duty when importing them would jump to Kcs10,000 [figures as published].

At the same time, in determining the power of any computer system it is not so much the capacity of its memory that matters as the velocity of operations. It is as if we judged the quality of a book according to the number of pages and the amount of letters on each page. [passage omitted]

Basing the customs duty on the memory capacity is thus questionable and reveals that the approach in devising the relevant regulations was poorly thought out. In addition, penalizing the import of personal computers with high-capacity memory in the final analysis promotes, in fact, technical backwardness and encourages the import of outdated computer technology.

Inadequate Equipment of Schools [subhead]

However, the worst and most odious thing is how the shortage of computer technology affects the educational process, from primary schools through universities. Schools avail themselves of only very limited numbers of minicomputers and personal computers. The specialized primary school for mathematically gifted children, for example, has at its disposal the shocking number of 14 Czechoslovak PMD computers, although in specialized classes there should be at least one computer per 2 students. [passage omitted] The worst situation in this respect is at technical colleges where the shortage of computer technology is most palpable, although it is precisely future engineers who should work with and assimilate the latest computer technology while at school, rather than being introduced to it after joining working life. [passage omitted]

Further Reportage on Honecker's Visit

Welcome Speech by Bavaria's Strauss

LD111108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0923 GMT 11 Sep 87

["Speech by Franz Josef Strauss, Minister-President of the Free State of Bavaria, at the Official Welcome for Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State"—ADN headline]

[Text] Munich, 11 Sep (ADN)—The welcoming speech by Franz Josef Strauss reads as follows:

Most honored Mr State Council Chairman and General Secretary Erich Honecker, My most honored guests from the GDR, My most honored ladies and gentlemen from the FRG.

Following the first meeting at Munich Riem Airport, may I also warmly welcome you, Mr State Council Chairman and General Secretary, here in the Bavarian State Chancellery, in the rooms of the so-called Schack-Galerie. I cannot spare myself the remark that for many years the official seat of the Bavarian premier has been in the former Prussian Embassy to Bavaria. But I hope that it will not be long before we move into a new State Chancellery.

May I once more officially welcome the ladies and gentlemen in your delegation to the Free State of Bavaria.

In the last few years we have had several opportunities to talk together, most recently on the occasion of the Leipzig spring fair a few months ago. This exchange of views can be continued here in Munich, capital of the Free State of Bavaria, with your visit. Your journey makes it possible to discuss the issues on the agenda between the FRG and the GDR in businesslike, open debate and to work toward a solution which serves the people in the two German states.

I would also like to note that this policy is the continuation of the line discussed thoroughly and openly between us at the Werbellinsee as early as 24 July 1983: to do what is possible, to leave out what is impossible, and to recognize and interpret generously the divide between the two things. There was a Wuerttemberg pietistic theologian called Oettinger. There is a famous saying of his which runs: "God give me the calmness to accept things which I cannot change, the courage to change things which I can change, and the wisdom to distinguish the one from the other."

The border which has divided the whole of Europe since the end of World War II naturally has affected and affects Germans particularly. It divides the nation, it cuts in two areas which have been an entity in historic, economic, and cultural terms for centuries. It divides Germans from Germans—countrymen, friends, relatives, and even close family members. It is at the same time a dividing line between ideologies and systems. There is no sense in denying that. It is a line dividing political hopes, social systems, and also ideas about the realization of human and civil rights, democracy, and state under the rule of law. It does not, however, divide interests, which are shared. For example, the tasks of living in peace with nature which are entrusted to us, and of preserving peace between states, nations, and peoples. Of the 1,378 kms of border between the FRG and the GDR, almost one-third, namely 422 kms, represents the border between Bavaria and the GDR.

As far as conditions not only at the Bavarian, but also the entire border between the FRG and the GDR are concerned, installations which burdened our relations have been dismantled in line with our talks and consultations, and to some extent even beyond these.

I also welcome very much the fact that border formalities have been speeded up, since the number of travellers has considerably increased in both directions.

We do not conceal our fundamental differences, but a sense of responsibility requires that we nevertheless, in the interests of people on this and the other side, proceed along the path of cooperation, seek solutions to alleviate the painful consequences of the division and to maintain, strengthen, and consolidate the links and connections between people in Germany.

And today we read with great attention in the morning press that you have spoken of a border which unites and does not divide as a goal of joint political efforts.

The policy of the Bavarian State Government has been marked by such efforts since our first meeting in 1983. Although there are still many issues which are open and about which—in part, at least—we shall be able to talk after this, it can be noted that it has been possible to achieve significant progress in past years on the basis of a policy driven by a sense of reality and readiness for understanding. It is our task to proceed further along this course. In this way we shall at the same time do justice to the expectations which, as I know from many letters, are being linked to this journey of yours by people in Bavaria, the FRG, and in your country.

General rhetoric about peace does not help our fellow citizens. There is no doubt about the longing for peace on both sides. But in view of the destructive force, not only of nuclear but also of modern conventional weapons, war must never again become thinkable in Europe as a means of solving political issues.

It would end inevitably with the destruction of wide areas of our continent.

Freedom at home and freedom abroad creates trust, so that the issue of disarmament then becomes easier to solve than amid confrontation which is full of tension. I therefore support, as party chairman and head of a not insignificant land or state government, all efforts which

are suited for really making peace more secure. The use of force of arms and the threat of their use to achieve political aims must at last belong to the past in Europe, and hopefully soon in the whole world, too.

We are therefore following very sympathetically the current negotiations and hoping that they will lead to good results. But advancing disarmament in Europe and the world is not principally or even exclusively a task for intra-German relations. It would be a total misjudgement of interrelations in world politics to think that the Federal Rpublic and the GDR could bring about solutions here by going it alone. However, they can support such solutions.

We can serve peace in Germany and in Europe by discussing and solving in a proper manner those matters which are directly at issue between our countries. As in previous years, I shall deploy all my potential today and in the future for this. The responsibility of Bavaria for the whole of Germany is also founded on the awareness of our land's status as an independent state, which has grown in more then 1,000 years. Love for our Bavarian homeland and responsibility for our German fatherland are indivisibly combined for us.

Unfortunately, Mr State Council Chairman and General Secretary, your time here is very short. I would gladly have shown you some of the scenic beauty, the cultural richness, and the scientific, technical, and economic strength of Bavaria and offered you the opportunity to get to know the character of this land and its people—rough but good-natured. You would have got to know Bavaria as an economically flourishing land, a land of scientific and technical progress. You would have got to know Bavaria as a land in which people have learned from the experience of a regime of injustice, a dictatorship, and have built anew the free, democratic state based on the rule of law on the foundation of a rich historical tradition.

They have thus created for themselves a solid foundation for economic prosperity, social security, and a life in peace and liberty, in good neighborliness with all. It was encouraging for us to read a few days ago that in an opinion poll the percentage of citizens who feel good is highest in Bavaria, of all the lands in the FRG, by a wide margin. The slogan "Live and let live," applies in Bavaria. That is the best translation of the term "Liberalitas Bavariae" today.

I hope that the few hours which you are able to spend in Bavaria and the meetings which you will have will give you a small insight. I hope, moreover, that we shall have a good, fruitful, and further-reaching talk with each other. In this spirit, I thank you once more for your visit and wish you and the ladies and gentlemen in your group a pleasant stay in the Free State of Bavaria.

Honecker Reply

LD111055 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0838 GMT 11 Sep 87

["Reply by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State, to the Official Welcome by Bavarian Minister-President Franz Josef Strauss"—ADN headline]

[Text] Munich, 11 Sep (ADN)—The reply by Erich Honecker is as follows:

Most honored Mr Minister-President Franz Josef Strauss, Ladies and gentlemen,

I thank you warmly for the friendly reception and your words of welcome, Mr Minister-President, on behalf of my delegation, as well. I come to the free state of Bavaria with the expectation of being able to continue with you the open and constructive talks which we have repeatedly conducted in the GDR.

We know—and this is the decisive thing in our present time, over and above all differences—that peace is of the highest priority. No issue between states and social systems can be solved with warlike means any more. What is important is to get on with each other in a sensible manner and to live together peacefully.

We want to continue in this spirit the cooperation between the GDR and the free state of Bavaria, which has developed in many areas, not least thanks to your activity.

Bavaria is the last stage of my official visit to the FRG. Without anticipating a comprehensive assessment, I can already say now that this visit has been timely, effective, and useful. It has provided us with many direct impressions of the FRG and of the interest of the people in detente and peaceful cooperation. The official talks which I was able to hold in Bonn with Federal President von Weizsaecker and Federal Chancellor Kohl and many other political representatives, and the meetings with officials from North Rhine-Westphalia, Baden-Wuerttemberg, the Rhineland-Palatinate, and the Saarland were marked above all by the desire to discuss ways of safeguarding peace and of further developing relations between the GDR and the FRG.

I am firmly convinced that this will also be possible with you here in Bavaria.

We have met often already. We know one another. We know that we are tackling that which is achievable—and it should be so in future, too.

Once more, Mr Minister-President, cordial thanks for the invitation and for your welcome. We view this day with anticipation.

Talks With Strauss

LD111932 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1031 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Munich, 11 Sep (ADN)—Following his arrival in Munich today, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Coun-

cil of State, paid a visit to Franz Josef Strauss, minister-president of the Free State of Bavaria, at his official premises and talked with him. The motorcade with the chairman of the GDR Council of State and his host drew up outside the State Chancellery in Munich Prinzregentenstrasse at 1010. [passage omitted] Minister-President Strauss led Erich Honecker into his official residence. In the Schack-Galeri, named after the former Prussian ambassador in Bavaria and great art collector Count Adolf Friedrich von Schack, Franz Josef Strauss introduced the members of the Bavarian state government to his guest. [passage omitted] Also present was the head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR, Hans Otto Braeutigam, and high-ranking officials of the federal chancellor's office and the Bavarian state government.

Franz Josef Struass then made a welcoming speech, to which Erich Honecker replied. Both speeches were received with applause.

The Bavarian minister-president then asked his guest to sign the visitors book of the Free State of Bavaria. The two politicians leafed through the leather-bound book with interest, and then Erich Honecker signed his name under the entry: "official visit by his excellency the general secretary of the Central Committee of the SED and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, Mr Erich Honecker, to the Free State of Bavaria, 11 September 1987."

Minister-President Strauss then talked with the chairman of the GDR Council of State in the neighboring study of the Bavarian head of government.

Further on Talks

LD111432 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1328 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Munich, 11 Sep (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, met with Franz Josef Strauss, CSU chairman and Bavarian minister-president, for a talk in Munich today. They touched on issues in the international situation, the further shaping of relations between the two German states, and also cooperation between the GDR and the Free State of Bavaria.

There was agreement during the talk that the durable safeguarding of peace is the main issue in all politics today. In view of the existence of nuclear weapons, the settling of the differences between the [two political] systems with military means has become impossible. Peaceful coexistence must become the normal state. The GDR, Erich Honecker stressed, regards the conclusion of an agreement on the elimination of longer- and shorter-range medium range missiles as a key issue, for it would be a genuine start to disarmament. Such an agreement, which also requires the dismantling of the 72 Pershing-1As, is in the security interests of both the GDR and the FRG.

Dealing with concerns expressed by his interlocutor, Erich Honecker stressed the Warsaw Pact's readiness for comprehensive conventional disarmament, too, as was affirmed at the Berlin summit meeting of the Warsaw Pact states. The socialist countries are prepared to stride from zero solution to zero solution with regard to the principle of equality and equal security.

Differences in the military potential of the two sides which have grown up historically and geographically should be eliminated through appropriate reductions on the one side, and not through "supplementary arming" [nachruesten] on the other side. The consultations with NATO on military doctrines proposed by the Warsaw Pact could also be useful for this aim. It is important to dismantle the mistrust between the military blocs that has grown up over a period of years and to promote mutual predictability and trust.

In a broad exchange of views on GDR-FRG and GDR-Free State of Bavaria relations, the GDR State Council chairman underlined that the GDR is in favor of developing these relations further. A constructive policy must proceed from the basis of the realities. Franz Josef Strauss spoke out for focusing on those issues in cooperation which can currently be solved.

Luncheon Held

LD111706 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1237 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Munich, 11 Sep (ADN)—Franz Josef Strauss, premier of the Free State of Bavaria, hosted a luncheon at midday today in honor of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. Franz Josef Strauss and Erich Honecker delivered toasts at the festive gathering on the last day of the official visit by the GDR head of state to the FRG. The invitation from the premier to the antiquarium of the residence, formerly the seat of the house of Wittelsbach, the Bavarian electors and kings, was accepted by Federal Justice Minister Hans Engelhard; Federal Transport Minister Juergen Warnke, and Dr Oscar Schneider; federal regional planning, building, and urban development minister. Also present were Bavarian ministers of state Dr Karl Hillermeier, Anton Jaumann, Alfred Dick, August Lang, and Edmund Stoiber; Prof Audomar Scheuermann, vice president of the Bavarian senate; Leo Parsch, president of the Bavarian constitutional court and of the Munich higher regional court; CSU General Secretary Gerold Tandler; Karl-Heinz Hiersemann, SPD floor leader in the Bavarian landtag; and SPD land chairman Rudolf Schoefberger. The invitation was also accepted by retired Bavarian Premier Alfons Goppel; Raimund Eberle, Wolfgang Winkler, and Franz Vogt, presidents of the governments of upper Bavaria, upper Franconia, and lower Franconia; and Dr Klaus Hahnzog, Dr Hahlweg, and Dr Heun, mayors of Munich, Erlangen, and Hof. [passage omitted]

Visits Dachau

LD111640 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1010 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] After his talk with Franz Josef Strauss in the office of the prime minister, Erich Honecker drove to the memorial of the former Dachau

concentration camp where he paid tribute to the victims of fascism together with representatives of GDR and FRG organizations of antifascist resistance fighters.

Erich Honecker was accompanied by the deputy prime minsiter of the free state of Bavaria, Karl Hillermeier. The mayor of Dachau, Lorenz Rittmeier, representatives of the Catholic and Evangelical Churches and the president of the Israelite religious community in Bavaria, Simon Snopkowski, welcomed the GDR head of state. They accompanied him on the path to the fascist concentration camp memorial.

Two members of the Bavarian security police bore the GDR State Council Chairman's wreath. The ribbon is inscribed: "In honorable memory—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council." Erich Honecker honored the memory of the tens of thousands of antifascists from 24 countries who were murdered in Dachau by observing a moment's silence.

After laying the wreath, Erich Honecker had a warm meeting in front of the international monument with the former resistance fighters and representatives of the FRG peace movement. [passage omitted] Erich Honecker then signed the guest book of the memorial. [passage omitted]

Honecker was introduced to members of the former camp community and representatives of the FRG peace movement, with whom he discussed experiences from the period of the antifascist resistance struggle and its lessons.

After that Erich Honecker and his entourage returned to Munich.

Statement on Visit, Talks

LD111238 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1126 GMT 11 Sep 87

["Statement by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State, at the End of his Official Visit to the FRG"—ADN headline]

[Text] Munich, 11 Sep (ADN)—The statement by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at the end of his official visit to the FRG reads as follows:

My official visit to the FRG is now reaching its end. The results and agreements reached represent a success for the policy of reason and realism and a gain for people and for peace.

The joint communique with its agreed observations and commitments, and the agreements and accords which have been signed, offer broad prospects for the development of good-neighborly relations between the GDR and the FRG. I attach particular importance to the agreement between myself and Federal Chancellor Kohl that, in view of the responsibility which results from our common history, the GDR and the FRG must make special efforts for peaceful coexistence in Europe. We reiterated again our view that never again must war arise from German soil, but only peace.

In the discussion of international problems, the focus was on ending the arms race and bringing about a conversion to disarmament, detente, and cooperation. In many talks there was great agreement on the subject of safeguarding peace, including the dismantling [abbau] of the 72 Pershing-1As with the attainment of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of medium-range missiles. We agreed that positive effects will arise both for other spheres of disarmament, especially the conventional sector, and for East-West relations. I would like also to refer to the agreement with regard to a 50 percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons and a worldwide and reliable, verifiable ban on the development, production, storage, and deployment of chemical weapons. Naturally, there were also differing positions evident in our treatment of issues in the political situation. But: [punctuation as received] the GDR-FRG dialogue for a life in peace must be continued.

Good progress was achieved in the development of our bilateral relations. It is not only the conclusion of agreements and accords on cooperation in various areas which testifies to this.

At my meetings and in the talks held by the members of our delegation with the representatives of the FRG, the most varied aspects of the further shaping and deepening of our relations, which still offer a wide area, were discussed. That applies especially to the expansion of our economic and trade relations. In the discussion of all these matters there was—and I would like to add this—a large degree of agreement with our position that things will advance further if the two states are guided by realism, faithful fulfillment of agreements and good will, as well as by the natural respecting of sovereignty, equal rights, and noninterference.

During the days of my official visit the members of my group and I had many memorable meetings with many citizens of your country. I think with particular emotion of the wreath-laying in the former concentration camp of Dachau. Together with antifascist resistance fighters from both German states, we honored the courageous women and men from many nations who came together to fight against fascism and war, following their conscience and putting aside ideological and political barriers. We commemorated the murdered communist, social democratic, bourgeois, Catholic, Evangelical, and Jewish resistance fighters and the countless other Jewish citizens who fell victim to the Nazis. Fulfillment of their legacy demands today more than ever that all forces to whom peace is dear should come together for joint action, putting aside everything which divides them. The life of mankind must be preserved.

Let me say finally:

A number of positive results have been achieved during myu visit, and there is more to tackle and to solve. The progress which we make here will depend finally on the future conduct of our states. The GDR, for which my visit to the FRG means an important stage in its policy of coexistence with the FRG, which is conceived as a long-term line, will continue not to lack the necessary goodwill, realism, and judgement.

Finally, I would like to express my warmest thanks for the hospitality which has been shown to me and to my group. Thanks also to the citizens of the FRG who welcomed us very cordially, and also to all those who contributed to the good course of the visit with their responsible work and those who informed the public with their constructive reporting.

Ends Visit, Returns Home

LD111427 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1403 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Munich, 11 Sep (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council concluded his 5-day official visit to the FRG this afternoon. Erich Honecker and the members of his delegation were bid a friendly farewell at Munich-Riem Airport by Franz Josef Strauss, minister-president of the Free State of Bavaria.

A unit of the Bavarian security alert police was present at the airport in honor of the GDR head of state. The anthems of the GDR, the FRG, and the Free State of Bavaria were played.

Onboard the special Il-62M, Erich Honecker began the journey home to the GDR.

Arrives in Berlin

LD111615 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1537 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 Sep (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, arrived in Berlin this afternoon following his 5-day official visit to the FRG. Erich Honecker and the members of his entourage were cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by members and candidates of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, and other personages.

Honecker To Visit Bulgaria 23-26 Sep

LD131829 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1703 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep ADN—A GDR party and state delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, is to pay an official friendly visit to the Bulgarian People's Republic from 23 to 26 September. The visit comes at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and State Council.

Kessler Receives USSR's Yazov for Talks

LD121230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1138 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 12 Sep ADN—Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, and Army General Dmitriy Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, met at the GDR Defense Ministry for a friendly talk on Saturday. The meeting was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces and first deputy defense minister of the USSR, and Army General Aleksey Lizichev, chief of the main political directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The two defense ministers discussed current issues of the military-political situation and the resulting tasks for the socialist armed forces for the safeguarding of peace and the collective protection of the socialist achievements. Referring to the exclusively defensive character of the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact states, they underlined the great responsibility for peace of the Soviet Army and Navy, the National People's Army, and other fraternal armies.

Army General Heinz Kessler referred to the high level of relations and the close cooperation between the Soviet Army and the National People's Army, especially with the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany. The 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was the occasion for the soldiers of the first German workers' and peasants' state to deepen further the proven class and arms alliance between the two armies.

Army General Dmitriy Yazov emphasized that the armed forces of the Soviet Union would meet honorably in the future their internationalist duty of reliably protecting the peaceful reconstruction work of the peoples of the fraternal countries and of making their contribution to saving mankind from a nuclear catastrophe.

Lt Gen Fritz Streletz and Col Gen Horst Bruenner, the deputy ministers of national defense, were present.

Berlin Rally Held for WWII Victims

Opened by Otto Funke

LD131157 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0809 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Berlin, 13 Sep ADN—The traditional rally by Berliners on the international commemoration day for the victims of fascist terror and combat day against fascism and imperialist war began in Berlin's Bebel Square, Sunday morning. The commemoration day is taking place under the motto "True to the anti-fascist legacy—forward to new successes for socialism and peace." A warm welcome was given to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and other members of the GDR party and state leadership, as well as anti-fascist resistance fighters from 22 European countries and Berlin (West).

The rally was opened by Otto Funke, chairman of the central leadership of the Committee of Anti-Fascist Resistance Fighters of the GDR. He said, "as every year since 1945, all across the country we honor the millions of victims of the hard battle against the brown barbarians and the fascist aggressors."

The ralliers will be addressed by Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense; Admiral Vasiliy Grishanov, member of the Presidium of the Soviet Committee for War Veterans; and Kurt Erlebach, general secretary of the FRG Association of Victims of Nazi Persecution-League of Anti-Fascists.

Defense Minister Kessler's Address

DW131121 East Berlin Television Service in German 0805 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Speech by Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, at rally at East Berlin Bebelplatz, marking the anniversary of the victims of fascism]

[text] Dear men and women of Berlin, dear antifascist resistance comrades, dear friends and comrades. Like many years ago we have assembled here today to commemorate the victims of fascist terrorism and to recall the great responsiblity we must face in the fight for peace, against fascism and imperialist war, for the welfare of the people, and for the future of mankind. Do not forget us, wrote many of our comrades, many antifacist resistance fighters in their last letters, tell our children and grandchildren about our life and death. If you want to honor us continue to fight with the living, for the living, in our spirit. In this or a similar way one could read their final legacies, not only in German or Russian, Polish or French, but in all European languages.

You have not been forgotten, dear comrades, you continue to live in the deeds of those who were fighting at that time at your side, in the deeds of the young generations that followed you and us older people in the meantime, who honorably continue the work that has begun. Everywhere in our world where the tortured stand up against the torturing, acting for freedom and human rights, everywhere where the fight is going on for peace and friendship among the people, against fascism and imperialism, against racism and neocolonialism, the sprit of the antifacist resistance fighters is alive and their legacy is being fulfilled. [applause]

What kind of people were those who at that time, mostly in their best years of life, gave their life for the fight against injustice and for a better world? They were people like us, filled by the pleasures and sorrows of everyday life, by hopes and yearnings; they were workers and farmers, scientists and artists, artisans and clergymen, officers and soldiers. They were Communists and social Democrats, Catholics, Protestants, Jews, and atheists, they were people of all social classes and ideological convictions who resisted militant imperialism in its most cruel form—the criminal regime of fascism—and who risked their lives.

It is simple to call oneself a communist as long as one does not have to bleed for it, wrote the workers' functionary Walter Husemann to his father. Whether one is really a communist is proven when the hour of the test has come. He was 33 years old when the fascist hangmen decapitated him in Ploetzensee. The air force officer Harro Scholze-beusen was also 33 when he was executed. All I did I did out of my brains, my heart, and my conviction, it says in his final letter. Such important matters are taking place in the whole world that the end of a human being's life is not worth much. This is how they thought, how they lived, how they fought, and how they died, regardless of whether they were men or women, very young, or at riper age. Everyone liked to live and none of them risked his life lightheartedly.

The workers' movement has made the most sacrifices. Of the 1,700 death sentences carried out just in Berlin-ploetzensee with regard to political prisoners from August 1944 and April 1945, more than 1,000 involved workers, employess, and artisans.

However, in the last years of war the number of resistance fighters grew among those classes of the people who were not so close to the workers' movement, according to their social situation and political attitude. Some of them had fiercely fought the communists before the power of fascist despotism involved Germany and great parts of Europe. But in view of the horrible blood sacrifices of fascist terrorism, the aggressive war and its consequences, the farthest-thinking Social Democrats, Christians, and Liberals realized what the Social Democrat Rudolf Breitscheid said as follows: Either we must agree, or we will go down.

Eventually, when the crimes of the fascist, the victims of war, the urgent want , the growing concern about the future of the German people, of the people of Europe and of the world, set aside all other differences of opinion, people of all classes, of all ideological attitudes, assembled in the fight against the common enemy, against those who ruined Germany.

Even though the heroic antifascist resistance struggle on German soil did not achieve the desired success, the overthrow of the fascist regime, it became part of the powerful stream of the nations' struggle, and saved our people's honor and dignity from antihuman barbarism of German fascism. The legacy that the antifascist resistance fighters left to our people was, is, and remains the binding demand that such an era of terror never be repeated, [applause] that war never again start from German soil, but only peace. [applause]

That legacy was the vow made when the GDR was founded, as Comrade Erich Honecker once said. The fact that peace has been preserved and safeguarded in a world marked by dangerous tensions, in the center of Europe, on the border of socialism and capitalism, on the dividing line of the two strongest military coalitions of world history, and the fact that the peoples of our continent have the solid chance of continuing to live in

peace and being spared the inferno of nuclear war—all that is also and not least owing to the GDR's consistent peace policy and its firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. [applause]

The growing threat to human civilization and even mankind's very existence, that could be destroyed by the use of but a fraction of the mass destruction means stockpiled on both sides, has made the prevention of nuclear war and decisive disarmament steps an objective necessity for both social systems and both military alliances—NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The necessity of the nuclear-cosmic age, was specifically expressed in the proposals made by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries at their 1987 Berlin meeting, concerns everyone—socialist and capitalist countries, workers and entrepreneurs, artisans and intellectuals, believers and atheists.

As different as the ideas of a humane world where humans can live decently may be, people have a common vital interest— preventing totally destructive war and eliminating the constant threat of such a catastrophe. As Comrade Erich Honecker said in Leipzig some weeks ago, nothing is more urgent today than liberating mankind from the nightmare of a nuclear inferno. Nothing is more necessary than jointly finding and pursuing confidence-building ways on the basis of equality and equal security. Nothing is more important than beginning with nuclear disarmament.

The official visit to the FRG by the GDR State Council Chairman has demonstrated again how staunchly and consistently the GDR works toward that objective. [applause] We may see one of the most important results of that visit in the fact that both sides stressed that the common historical responsibility and past binds both states to make special efforts for the preservation and strenthening of peace in Europe.

They reiterated and corroborated the statement agreed by Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl on 12 March 1985, that the inviolability of borders and the respect of the territoriial integrity and sovereignty of all European states in their existing borders should be considered the basic condition for the preservation of peace.

The numerous agreements and statements of intent, the joint documents, and the speeches by the FRG and GDR representatives that serve detente and disarmament, cooperation on the basis of equality, and goodneighborly relations of our states are of large importance. We thank our friend and comrade Erich Honecker very cordially for the important contribution he has made to the preservation and strengthening of peace by his negotiations, his many talks, and his personal appearance in the FRG. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, in recent days there has often been talk about human rights and basic liberties. Here in our socialist German state the implementation of human rights is the official policy in the wide sense of the word. In our country the right to work and social security have from the start been self-evident facts. Nobody will see any jobless or homeless people here. Everybody can and should form his own opinion and cooperate actively in shaping all social affairs. The treasures of science and technology and the achievements of technology and medical sciences are available to everybody. Everybody can take part in many ways in cultural and sporting life. A growing number of citizens have a relaxing time in the most beautiful places of our country and in other countries.

Our opportunities to put all those rights of the citizens in our country into practice have grown every year, and they are still growing, as everybody can see. That is in accordance with the meaning and nature of socialism.

Where arms producers' huge profits rise tremendously, thousands of teachers cannot practice their profession, tens of thousands of children sit in overcrowded classrooms and after leaving school have no opportunities to learn a trade—under such conditions human rights are really threatened and have to be constantly fought for and pushed through.

Of course, there are still very divergent views among communists and Social Democrats, Christians and atheists, liberals and conservatives on freedom and human rights, on the individual's opportunities for development, and the basis of existence for society.

Yet, in view of the impending dangers worldwide, we should all be primarily concerned about the preservation of the most important human right—the right to live in secure peace. [applause] The GDR has until very recently never failed to prove how serious its intention is to work for peace and disarmament. In agreement with our allies in the Warsaw Pact, we except no branch of our armed forces in that respect and are ready to take the most far-reaching steps if they are strictly based on the principle of reciprocity. Dear companions, friends, and comrades: Let me at this rally express the expectations we all have. May those governing in Bonn let their words now be followed by deeds. That means now above all the consent to the total removal of all intermediate-range and operational-tactical missiles without any exception, [applause] so as to allow, as soon as possible, a breakthrough to disarmament and an advance from zero solution to zero solution. The United States' nuclear warheads of the Bundeswehr's 72 Pershing missiles have to be removed because they can bring hundreds of Hiroshimas down on the European countries. [applause]

Dear people of Berlin, dear companions, friends, and comrades: In the night before this execution, (Konrad Blengle), who for many years was chairman of the Communist Youth League of Germany, wrote to his child: Always act responsibly, never spare yourself when great things are at stake and you have to fight. That demand applies to everyone, and it is as relevant today as it was then. However, the circumstances in which we

work and live today, and the challenges we are confronted with are different today from what they were half a century ago.

Today nobody has to sacrifice his life. Today everybody has to do his duty responsibly and conscientiously in his place so that life can be preserved and nuclear mass murder prevented. Dear comrades and friends, with everybody performing his work well every day, the young generation continuing to learn and study diligently, and with everybody who is qualified and, in fact, all the working people alway remaining on the alert and guarding our socialist achievements like the apple of their eye, allied with all fighters for peace around the globe we make our contribution to ensuring a happy future for mankind. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, our work place is still our place of struggle for peace. [applause] In that sense, let us fulfill the legacy of the victims of antifascist resistance. Let us fight imperturbably and with all our strength and passion for the peace and happiness of the peoples. [applause]

Grishanov's Address

LD131355 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1039 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep ADN—Thanks to the initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the socialist fraternal countries, certain changes have taken place recently concerning international detente, Admiral Vasiliy Grishanov, head of the delegation of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, said at the rally for the victims of fascism in Berlin on Sunday.

Admiral Grishanov said that the last meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee members in Berlin was a prominent milestone in socialism's peace offensive. The concrete and totally new nature of the proposals of the socialist countries on the basis of the so-called global double zero option was especially striking in the documents adopted.

This included both the fifty percent reduction of strategic arms, as well as the consolidation of the treaty system for limiting the missile defense systems. Furthermore it included both the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms, as well as a whole series of further important initiatives.

It also included the program for the creation of a nuclear-free corridor along the dividing line between Warsaw Pact and NATO countries, worked out in the joint porposal of the GDR and CSSR, the PPR government memorandum on the reduction of arms and the consolidation of confidence in Central Europe, and the Bulgarian and Romanian proposal to change the Balkan into a nuclear and chemical weapon-free zone.

Admiral Grishanov emphasized that Comrade Erich Honecker's recent trip to the FRG was of great import in the struggle for the normalization of the situation in Europe and the whole world.

The socialist countries were unanimous in opposing the U.S. Administration's ominous plans for deploying nuclear weapons in space, the speaker said.

The fraternal countries were struggling resolutely and consistently to bring about nuclear disarmament, to remove the danger of a nuclear war, and to ensure a secure peace. At the same time, broad strata of the socialist countries considered the efforts of maintaining under various excuses the U.S. nuclear warheads for the Pershing-iA in the FRG as the main obstacle on the way to detente and disarmament.

Altogether, Grishanov said, the world situation remained rather complicated, something which required the highest attention.

The war veterans and anti-fascist resistance fighters of the Soviet Union, just like all the Soviet people, considered it their duty not to slacken in their vigilance towards the machinations of the enemies of peace, to help actively in the USSR's revolutionary reconstruction, to consolidate the economic and defense potential, to educate the young in the spirit of the heroic traditions of the older generations, and to strengthen the defense-patriotic work. Admiral Grishanov promised that we will continue to work consistently for the consolidation of world peace.

Stoph Gives Speech at Reception

LD140109 East Berlin ADN InternationalServicein German1822 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 13 Sep (ADN)—To mark the end of the international day of commemoration for the victims of fascist terror and action day against fascism and imperialist war, the GDR Council of Ministers gave a reception on Sunday evening. Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, welcomed to the reception comrades-in-arms in the anti-fascist resistance from the GDR and representatives of foreign organizations of former anti-fascist fighters. He conveyed to them the fraternal militant greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

In his toast, Willi Stoph said, "We affirm on this occasion our determination to fulfill the legacy of our fallen comrades and to fight in their spirit for the maintenance of peace so that mankind can continue to live and will not be destroyed in the flames of a nuclear inferno.

"In realization of the decisions of the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, the GDR is making an active contribution to peace, disarmament, and detente," Willi Stoph continued. "Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG also served this aim. In all his talks he expressed his determination to work to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil and that only peace should do so. It is to be hoped," the

chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed, "that this visit will give a new impetus to the normalization of the relations between the GDR and FRG and the shaping of constructive cooperation." [passage omitted]

Taking part in the reception were Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Manfred Flegel; and other personalities from the social life of the GDR. Accredited heads of diplomatic missions in the GDR were also present.

GDR-USSR Joint Troop Exercises End 12 Sep

LD121709 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1605 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 12 Sep (ADN)—The joint troop exercises by the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and the GDR's National People's Army in the Ludwigsfelde, Wittenberg, Cottbus, and Wilhelm-Pieck-Stadt Guben area ended today. Taking part in them were up to 14,000 members of the two fraternal armies.

During the exercises, the troops and staffs showed their increased state of training. The troop formations and units today returned to their garrisons according to plan. The exercises were notified to all signatory states of the Helsinki Final Accords.

UK Team Inspects USSR, GDR Military Units

LD131812 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1711 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep 87 ADN—In accordance with the Stockholm document on adherence to and control of military activities which requires advance notice, four British officers inspected military units of the Soviet Armed Forces and the National People's Army on GDR territory from 10-12 September. As reported, the GDR Government on 9 September 1987 acceded to a UK request to carry out an inspection. In its decision on the request, and in the practical carrying out of the inspection, the GDR strictly observed the Stockholm document. The arrival of the inspection group in its own aircraft came 36 hours after the application. After 48 hours the inspectors finished their job.

As an inspecting state, the UK is now required to draft an inspection report and make it available to all CSCE participant states without delay.

Shultz Speaks With Socialist Journalists

LD111924 Budapest MTI in English 1830 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Washington, September 11 (MTI)—Csaba Kis, MTI's Washington correspondent, reports: "I hope that the Soviet Union and the other Eastern European countries will evolve cooperation with the Western countries in a highly extensive area in the time to come," stated George Shultz, US secretary of state, to a group of journalists from the socialist countries in Washington. This was the first time that the secretary of state invited several journalists from the Soviet Union and the socialist countries for a separate conversation.

"The steadily expanding quantity and quality of this type of relation can reduce sources of tension," Shultz said, underlining that he was thinking not only of the disarmament talks, although they are currently in the spotlight of negotiations. " 'I think that careful, long-lasting and forsighted efforts resting on a realistic foundation such as have taken place in the past three years, the continuation of which is the objective of President Reagan and, I think, of the Soviet side as well, resulted in major changes in the nature of this relationship. However, there continue to be severe problems and tensions, and a great deal has to be done to resolve them . . ."

Replying to a question by MTI's correspondent, the secretary of state did not give a statement of merit on his forthcoming talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, but merely reiterated that he does not want to concentrate exclusively on the issue of the medium and shorter range missiles at these talks. In connection with this, he repeated the position of the United States that, under conditions stipulated by the United States and West German Chancellor Kohl, the nuclear warheads on the Pershing-1A missiles owned by the Federal Republic of Germany would be withdrawn from Europe, but that he had no intention of destroying them. "If the Soviet Union considers this a condition, then there can be new obstacles in the way of an agreement," he said, expressing the hope that this would not be the case. According to his argument, the Geneva talks were aimed at eliminating the carriers and not the nuclear warheads.

Shultz told that the next step in the disarmament area might be a large-scale reduction in the number of strategic nuclear weapons, which both President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev considered an urgent task. However, the secretary of state repeated the American position to the effect that this was not to be connected to implementation of the "Strategic Defense Initiative", i.e. Star Wars. "President Reagan would never agree to restriction of that program," Shultz stressed arguing that separate talks would have to be held on the issues of "space defense". In his view, "the agreement on the limitation of anti-missile defense systems signed a long time ago initially created a relationship between offensive and defensive weapons" and the reduction in the number of offensive weapons is primarily important. In this respect he implied that an agreement in principle had come about at the Reykjavik summit meeting on reducing strategic weapons, and in his view the next round of talks must be based on this agreement.

In connection with the taks in Washington next week between the Soviet foreign minister and the American secretary of state, Shultz was of the opinion that "arms limitation is, of course, very important, but it must be placed in its proper place. First we must be able to reduce the tension which result in increased armament."

Marjai Departs For CEMA Meeting in Moscow

LD121844 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 12 (MTI)—Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier, Hungary's permanent representative at the CMEA, left for Moscow on Saturday. He is to attend the 124th session of the Executive Committee of the CMEA.

River Border Talks With USSR End 11 Sep

LD112146 Budapest MTI in English 1251 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 11 (MTI)—The talks held on Hungarian-Soviet border-river cooperation in Nyiregyhaza from September 7 to 11 ended on Friday. The parties surveyed the water constructional works done last year on the Tisza River and its affluents, and coordinated tasks. They concluded that the first-class quality of border waters had been preserved. Last year no extraordinary pollution was measured on the common reaches. In an effort to expand cooperation in the protection of water quality, the parties decided to carry out common radiological examinations.

Israel To Establish Interest-Representations

LD141030 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Hungary and Israel have agreed that the two countries will mutually establish interest-representations. The Hungarian office will be in the Tel Aviv Embassy of Sweden and the Israeli representation in the Budapest Embassy of Switzerland. The agreement between the two foreign ministries aims at the improvement of bilateral economic, commercial, cultural and humanitarian relations and the more rapid handling of consular affairs.

Japanese Economic Delegation Visits 10 Sep

Meets Kadar, Nemeth

LD112050 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI)—On Thursday Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, met Saito Eishiro, president of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), who is staying in Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian-Japanese Econimic Club. The parties exchanged views on the development of Hungarian-Japanese relations, with emphasis on economic cooperation.

Present at the meeting were Ivata Kazuo, president of the Japanese-Hungarian Economic Club, Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the HSWP CC, and Imre Szekacs, president of the Hungarian-Japanses Economic Club.

On Thursday the Japanese businessmen also met Miklos Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP CC.

Meets Grosz, Havasi

LD112102 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] In Budapest Hungarian Premier Karoly Grosz received Japanese economic leaders. Grosz discussed bilateral economic and financial cooperation with Saito Eishiro, chairman of the Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations, and other high-ranking economic leaders and financial people. The delegation arrived in Hungary today at the invitation of the Hungarian-Japanese Economic Club.

[Budapest MTI in English at 1626 GMT on 9 September adds: Later in the day Ferenc Havasi, first secretary of the Budapest Committee of the Hungarian Socialist workers' Party, met Saito Eihiro and party.

Planned Nemeth Visit to Algeria Postponed

LD121801 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] By mutual agreement, the planned visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria by Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council and member of the party Politburo, has been postponed.

MSZMP CC Sends Condolences to Brazilian CP

LD100413 Budapest MTI in English 1545 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 9 (MTI) — The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party has sent a telegram of condolences to the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party on the death of Giocondo Dias, honorary president and former general secretary.

Grosz Addresses Government Program, Tasks

LD112100 Budapest MTI in English 0745 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 11 (MTI)—Prime Minister Karoly Grosz gave an interview to the illustrated weekly magazine *Kepes 7.*

Discussing the government programme, Karoly Grosz said: "We shall not change the goals under any circumstance, as those became even clearer in the past year. At most we shall refine and make some of these more precise." Summing up the experiences of his talks with representatives of various strata of society over the past period, he notes: "These discussion made clear the areas in which we have to boldly further progress on the road of reform. The areas in which we are not sufficiently prepared were also outlined, and this fact strongly influenced the reformulation of the programme...We want an open government programme in which the concrete series of actions for 1988 depends on the events of 1987, and so forth. Today, the world changes at such a rapid pace, and we are in such a difficult position, that we have to adapt to the conditions of the moment also in the partial plans, but not by improvising.

"One of the greatest problems in Hungary is that personal responsibility is dissolved in collectivism. This is untenable. This practice must be changed, as I personally cannot accept, with a clear conscience, to see to, or pay the bills of others . . . Economic mechanism, which we have been talking about for 20 years, is advancing with more or less opposition, but it does not as yet fulfil its role. And the old practice maintains its positions almost unconsciously, it does not adapt to the changed conditions."

Discussing the likely changes, Karoly Grosz said: "People will soon sense that we not only talk about the targets, but also want to realize these. Unfortunately, following from the characteristics of the situation, they shall initially feel the burdens instead of its advantages. When prices will increase by two-digit percentages, when we shall not have more than the current, hardly more than 20,000 million forints to counter-balance the introduction of the new tax system with social-welfare measures, when we dismantle several of the current 212 loss-making companies, when we eliminate the subsidies for several consumption goods from one minute to the text—people will immediately sense this and will not welcome it. This is natural, as no-one is pleased that, while more work is demanded, there is a temporary drop in one's living standards . . . I have no doubt that sooner or later all honest persons will understand: If we do not take this step now, then it will have tragical consequences in their lives, or at the latest, in the lives of their children . . . The problem is that we made no headway for a long time, and immeasurable tensions have accumulated by now from this fact."

In answer to a question on how the country arrived in its current difficult economic situation, Karoly Grosz said: "The party congress has to answer this, however, it is also possible that we cannot wait until 1990 to give an answer to this. In the same way as we have to state now: The explanation that the external economic circumstances brought us to this difficult position has, by today, become self-delusion. True, the fact that we lost 500,000 million forints simply through the deterioration of terms of trade had a major role in this. At the same time, it is also true that this argument cannot be used for 10 years. The deterioration in terms of trade also had effects on others, who reorganized theie economies within 4-5 years in a way that they could reduce their deficits meanwhile. Thus the fault lies in the fact that we did not

find the socialist methods for the way out. It is undeniable that great responsibility falls on the leadership for this. At the same time I do not releive either the working class, or the peasantry or the middle-level leaders from under this.

"We want to realize a socialism that operates more efficiently, at a time when we are living through a major change in pace even in historical dimensions, and we also have to solve our momentary problems meanwhile."

Discussing the government's, and his personal working style, the prime minister said: "The system of requirements of this office is unusual personally for me, too, partly in view of the extremely time-consuming international obligations, which are immensely important for this country. Hungary has not had, for a long time, such prestige as at present, and it is the obligation of the government to utilize the opportunities inherent in this. We have no right to let a single opportunity go by", said, among other things, Prime Minister Karoly Grosz in the interview.

Government Spokesman's Press Conference

AU141036 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 Sep 87 pp 1,5

[Unattributed report: "Council of Ministers Holds Meeting— This Year's Economic Activity on the Agenda—Budget Deficit Can Be Reduced—Employment Fund to Be Introduced As of January"—Government Spokesman Rezso Banyasz Holds Press Conference in Budapest on 10 September]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [*Nepszava* Correspondent] What is the guarantee that the enterprises will use the employment funds they receive for the purposes that these funds are really given?

[Banyasz] It is undoubtedly true that one or two measures alone cannot solve all the problems, particularly those that arise tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. As is well known, only people who cannot find work following the liquidation of their enterprise or the elimination of their own job, and after the extended period of notice is up, are entitled to receive employment support. The support will be forwarded by the council bodies, or manpower service offices—as they are called. The budget will reimburse the enterprises for the average salaries paid for the extended period of notice only in cases when more than 10 workers are laid off. Thus, the employers will be more interested in carrying out possible reorganization and to settle the affairs of the workers released, and as a result, modernizing production more thoroughly and systematically than hitherto. [passage omitted]

[*Magyar Hirlap* Correspondent] At the last press conference, you spoke about the role played by the political public opinion surveys. Has there been any survey carried out concerning the institution of government spokesman?

[Banyasz] Yes, a survey was carried out by the Mass Communication Research Center among representative strata of people in Budapest on the institution of government spokesman. The survey revealed that most of the people surveyed constantly followed the government spokesman's press conferences. The fact that the "message" of these presentations has reached the average citizen—people whom the spokesman wants to serve—is a welcome conclusion from the viewpoint of disseminating and explaining the government decisions.

Some 64 percent of the people in Budapest think that the spokesman's words about the country's situation accurately reflects our domestic situation. At the same time, 18 percent of the people think that the government spokesman's press conferences present a better picture than reality. Even more striking is the fact that 11 percent of the people surveyed think that these press conferences present our situation as being more difficult than it really is. The source of information of the people surveyed is television in 79 cases out of 100. Second place is taken by radio. Some 29 percent mentioned the press as their source of information. Unfortunately, many people did not know that *Magyar Hirlap* published the full text of the government spokesman's press conference on the day following the press conference.

Tea Prices To Increase 14 September

LD131821 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] Tea will be more expensive beginning tomorrow. Of the tea varieties packed by Kompak [Hungarian Packaging Company], the price of tea bags will increase by an average 18.5 percent, that of camomile tea by 6.5 percent, while imported packed China tea will be 17.7 percent more expensive. For example, a packet of Lipton's tea bags will cost 20 forints, instead of 15.5 forints. The new price of a packet of 50 Dragon China tea bags will be 67 forints, instead of the present 55 forints. The tea prices have had to be raised because of the increase in the cost of basic and packing materials.

Nemeth Hosts Tour of Bacs-Kiskun County

LD110400 Budapest MTI in English 1954 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI) — On Thursday the heads of the Budapest diplomatic missions and their wives were shown round Bacs-Kiskun County on the invitation of Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, and his wife. Deputy Foreign Ministers Gabor Nagy, Jozsef Benyi and Miklos Barity also attended.

Leaders' Public Appearances 3-9 September

AU111045 [Editorial Report] The Hungarian press carried the following public appearances of the following leaders from 3 to 9 September 1987:

Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, defense minister, held talks with visiting Mozambique Army delegation led by Army General Alberto Joaquim Chipande, defense minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on 3 September. (*NEPSZABADSAG* 4 Sep, p 4)

Attila Gecse, deputy head of the MSZMP Central Committee's Department of Foreign Affairs, held talks with Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria in Vienna on 4 September. (*NEPSZABADSAG* 5 Sep, p 4)

State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, received representatives of the Presbyterian-Orthodox dialogue held in Budapest; on 4 September. (*NEPSZABADSAG* 5 Sep, p 4)

Justice Minister Imre Markoja, and Supreme Attorney Karoly Szijarto held talks with a visiting GDR justice delegation. (*NEPSZABADSAG* 5 Sep, p 21)

Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food industry concluded his visit in the CSSR on 4 September. (*NEPSZABADSAG* 5 Sep, p 21)

Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai received visiting Greek Commerce Minister Panayiotis Roumeliotis on 8 September. (*MAGYAR HIRLAP* 9 SEP, P 1)

State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, received a visiting Vatican delegation. (*MAGYAR HIRLAP* 9 Sep, p 6)

Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai received visiting Maltese Deputy Premier Guido de Marco on 9 September. (*NEPSZABADSAG* 10 Sep, p 5)

BRIEFS

British Chief of Staff Visits

Budapest, September 11 (MTI)—Colonel General Sir Nigel Bagnall, chief-of- state of the British Land Forces, paid a six-day official visit to Hungary at the invitation of Lieutenant General Jozsef Pacsek, chief-of-state of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy minister of defence. The parties held talks on issues of mutual concern for the two armies. The British chief-of-staff visited military units and schools and studied the conditions of military training. Sir Nigel Bagnall met Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence. Present at the meeting was Leonard Vincent Appleyard, ambassador of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to Hungary. The British chief-of-staff left Hungary on Friday. [Text] [*Budapest MTI in English 1300 GMT 11 Sep 87 LD*]

Chinese Enterprise Cooperation

The heads of Chemolimpex and of one of the largest Chinese foreign trade enterprises, Sinochem, held talks recently on the possibilities of expanding the exchange of goods. The Chinese partner offered to increase its exports to Hungary and widen the assortment of their products. The Chinese delegation—in Hungary from 31 August to 5 September—also held talks with representatives of other Hungarian foreign trade enterprises. [Excerpts] [*Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Sep 87 p 8 AU*]

New Natural Gas Site

Budapest, September 11 (MTI)—A natural gas site was discovered in the vicinity of Celldomolk, western Hungary. Laboratory examinations are currently carried out for the gas, appearing in a daily amount of 100,000 cubic metres, and research is in progress to appraise the size of natural gas site. Experts have for long been of the opinion that a major gas field is located on this area of the plain in northwestern Hungary, and several wells were drilled in the 1960s, but none brought results. The natural gas rushing from the current well with a 110-bar pressure from a depth of 1,950 metres has again heightened hopes of having found the assumed site. [Text] [*Budapest MTI in English 0900 GMT 11 Sep 87 LD*]

Budapest Manpower Regrouping

At its 9 September session, the Municipal Council Executive Committee discussed the results, experiences, and future tasks of the council's activity aimed at facilitating the preparation of manpower regrouping in Budapest. The body concluded that employment in Budapest is characterized by a decreasing manpower shortage—manpower demand dropped to two-thirds of the 1982 figure—but the socialist sector is still short of 20,000 workers. Fewer workers are employed in professions where there is a shortage, for example in electronics. With the creation of the retraining fund 2 years ago, training for new professions began in Budapest. So far, 1,700 workers from 26 jobs have made use of this possibility, and a total of 12 million forints were paid in wage differences over the training period. [Summary] [*Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Sep 87 p 1 AU*]

Messner Sends Message to Vienna Meeting

AU111201 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Sep 87 p 6

[Text] PAP, Vienna—The international conference on social development in the world began in Vienna. The conference is being attended by delegations from almost 90 countries and by representatives of over 50 nongovernment organizations. The conference listened with great attention to Premier Zbigniew Messner's message, in which he says among other things: "We vividly remember last April's Warsaw conference of the European ministers responsible for social affairs. The results of that conference are an important contribution to consultations between regions.

"The basic areas of social policy were mapped out by the United Nations in its 1969 Declaration on Social Progress and development. This declaration is one of the most important UN social documents, and our government still regards it as valid.

"However, crucial changes have occurred in the world social, political, and economic situation since this declaration was published: The needs in social assistance and benefits have greatly increased, while resources to meet these needs have to be curbed because of ever increasing military expenditures.

"As a socialist country, Poland is naturally interested in the greatest possible progress in the development of social policy."

Janusz Pawlowski, minister of labor, wages, and social affairs, who heads the Polish delegation, was elected deputy chairman of the conference.

Malinowski Meets UK Parliamentary Leader

LD122226 Warsaw PAP in English 1755 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 12—Speaker of the British House of Commons Bernard Weatherill arrived here today for an official visit at the invitation of speaker of the Polish Sejm (Parliament) Roman Malinowski.

The British guest was greeted by members of the Sejm Presidium, headed by Roman Malinowski.

Bernard Weatherill told journalists on arrival that it was his first visit to Poland and that he mainly intends to hold talks with Roman Malinowski. According to Weatherill such direct contacts among chairmen of parliaments of various states are of great importance.

The visit of the speaker of the House of Commons exceeds parliamentary contacts and has vital importance for the whole of Polish-British relations.

The previous two years have brought several facts which showed that progress has taken place in the process of normalization of those relations, including the Polish visit of the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, political consultations in London held at the level of vice ministers of foreign affairs, another meeting of the "round table" and visits of representatives of the economic circles. Official parliamentary delegations were exchanged in February and December of last year. The programme of the visit forsees meetings of the British guest with leading representatives of Poland's political life.

Today, Bernard Weatherill visited the birthplace of Frederic Chopin where he listened to a concert of his music.

Syrian Ba'th Delegation Ends Visit

LD122121 Warsaw PAP in English 1723 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 12—Syrian delegation of the monthly of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party *Al-Munadel*, with Fawwaz Sayyagh, alternate member of the national leadership of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party and editor-in-chief of *Al-Munadel* and executive editor of the monthly Muhammad 'Ali al-Ashkar, ended its visit to Poland paid at the invitation of the PUWP CC theoretical and political monthly *Nowe Drogi*.

The Syrian guests got acquainted with problems of political, ideological and economic work of the PUWP, especially with issues linked with the economic reform.

Sides defined a plan of further development of contacts between the two periodicals which ensue from the programme of cooperation between the PUWP and the Ba'th party in Syria.

During a tour of the Gdansk region, the Syrian delegation met with Alternate Member of the Political Bureau, First Secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee Stanislaw Bejger. The delegation was also received by Political Bureau Member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek.

During the meeting, sides briefed each other on the activities of both parties and reviewed problems of further development of inter-party cooperation. They also exchanged views on current international problems, giving prominence to problems in the Middle-East. The Polish sides stressed the full solidarity of the PUWP with the struggle of Syria and the Ba'th party against forces of imperialism, for just and peaceful solution of the Middle-East problem.

Delegation Returns From Ethiopia

LD140045 Warsaw PAP in English 1826 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] Addis Ababa, Sept. 13—An official Polish delegation headed by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Vice President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski stayed in Addis Ababa between Sept. 8-13 for the observances of the 13th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution and ceremonies marking the proclamation of

the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Taking the floor during the first session of the Ethiopian parliament Barcikowski stressed, among other things, Poland's respect for the accomplishments of the Ethiopian revolution and the profound political and socio-economic reforms carried out in the interest of the whole nation. He pointed to the importance attached by Poland to the further development of relations of friendship and solidarity which tie both countries.

Barcikowski and the Polish delegation met with the president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Secretary General of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile-Mariam to discuss the current state and prospects for Polish-Ethiopian relations and the possibilities of deepening mutually advantageous cooperation.

Czyrek Meets, Talks With GDR Official

LD112257 Warsaw PAP in English 1725 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, Sept. 11—Jozef Czyrek, PUWP CC secretary and Political Bureau member, currently visiting the GDR, met here today with Herman Axen, Socialist Unity Party of Germany's (SED) CC secretary and Political Bureau member to exchange views and information on cooperation between both parties and states, the international situation and the implementation of the resolutions of the 10th PUWP and 11th SED congresses.

In a friendly talk the sides voiced a conviction that the approaching meeting in Berlin between PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski and SED General Secretary Erich Honecker, will give new impulses to the friendly relations between Poland and the GDR.

Tourists Prevented From Crossing SFRY

LD111652 Warsaw PAP in English 0930 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia, Sept. 11—After a relatively quiet period recent days brought fresh incidents between Yugoslav custom police and Polish tourists. Returning by car from Turkey and Greece, over 50 Polish tourists were prevented by Yugoslav customs officers from crossing the Yugoslav territory on transit.

Certain amounts of goods were questioned in the luggage of Poles and they were required to make payment of 40 U.S. dollars for loading the questioned items into special rubber-stamped sacks and delivering them to the Hungarian border. Those who did not have required funds at their disposal are bivouacking in Bulgarian border-area.

Facing this, some of the travellers decided to return to Sofia and to mail their luggage home by air.

Jaruzelski, Messner Greetings to Bulgaria

AU111804 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Sep 87 p 2

[Greetings message from Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and State Council chairman, and Premier Zbigniew Messner to Bulgarian counterparts on Bulgarian national day]

[Text]To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and to Comrade Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in Sofia:

Dear Comrades, on the national day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria—the 43d anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution—on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers of the PPR, and on our own behalf we send our most cordial greetings and best wishes to the fraternal Bulgarian people, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and to you personally.

Forty-three years ago the victorious offensive of the Soviet Army in the Balkans and the indefatigable struggles of the Bulgarian people's revolutionary and patriotic forces of the Fatherland Front led by the BCP initiated the process of political changes in your country. Bulgaria's future was forever tied to socialism.

The Polish people greatly praise and respect the achievements of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

It is with great pleasure that we note that the close cooperation between our two fraternal parties—the PZPR and the BCP—continues to enrich our traditional Polish-Bulgarian friendship with new qualities rooted in the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The comprehensive cooperation between our two countries continues to develop favorably and direct contacts and ties between the Polish and Bulgarian peoples continue to consolidate.

During our friendly summit meeting in Warsaw in April 1987 we mapped out prospects for developing, expanding, and strengthening our mutually beneficial cooperation.

We highly value Bulgaria's contribution toward the consolidation of the socialist community, toward the development of socialist economic integration, and toward the common struggle of the Warsaw Pact countries to halt the arms race and promote peace and security in Europe and the world.

Dear Comrades, on your national day we extend to all Bulgarian Communists our cordial wishes for further successes in developing socialist Bulgaria, in strengthening your fatherland's international authority, and in the common struggle for lasting peace, social progress, and socialism.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council; Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers.

Walesa Attends Funeral of Father Bogucki

AU121535 Paris AFP in English 1528 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 12 (AFP)—Some 10,000 people, including Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, attended the

funeral here Saturday of Father Teofil Bogucki, a prominent supporter of the banned free trade union movement.

Father Bogucki, who died Wednesday at the age of 80, was buried at Saint-Stanislas Church where he had been parish priest since 1974.

He was buried near the tomb of Father Jerzy Popieluzsko, the pro-Solidarity priest who was murdered by political police in 1984 at the age of 37.

Father Bogucki was regarded as the "spiritual father" of Father Popieluszko, whose "political" sermons attracted thousands of Solidarity supporters to Saint-Stanislas and eventually led to his murder.

Polish Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp paid tribute to Father Bogucki in a requiem mass on Friday, and read out a message from Pope John Paul II praising the late priest's work.

Mr. Walesa, accompanied by several Solidarity officials, left immediately after the open-air funeral service without making an expected speech.

Leaders' Public Appearances 2-8 Sep

AU111159 [Editorial Report] Warsaw *Trybuna Ludu* in Polish monitored from 3 through 9 September reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (date and page in parentheses):

Premier Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Politburo Member Zygmunt Muranski, and PZPR Politburo Candidate Member Bogumil Ferensztajn visited the International Mining, Energy, and Metallurgy Fair in Katowice on 2 September. (3 Sep, p 2)

PZPR Politburo Member Alfred Miodowicz and Zbigniew Michalek, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, attended the opening of the Warsaw session of the International Federation of Farm, Forestry, and Plantation Workers Trade Unions (UISTAFP) on 2 September. (3 Sep, p 2)

PZPR Politburo Member Kazimierz Barcikowski and Zbigniew Michalek, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, visited the national livestock exhibition in Warsaw on 5 September. (7 Sep, p 2)

Premier Zbigniew Messner received Jerzy Wojtecki, Polish ambassador to the Netherlands, and Lucjan Piatkowski, Polish ambassador to Denmark, on 3 September (4 Sep, p 2) and sent a message to the Vienna conference on social development. (8 Sep, p 6)

Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski attended the 4 September Szczecin party session. (5-6 Sep, p 2)

Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received Jozef Kobialka, Polish ambassador to Cambodia, on 3 September (4 Sep, p 2); attended on 4 September the Warsaw exhibition dedicated to a Polish wartime agent operating in Greece (5-6 Sep, p 2); and received Vladimir Brovikov, Soviet ambassador to Poland, and Andrzej Jedynak, Polish ambassador to the CSSR, on 7 September (8 Sep, p 2).

Jan Glowczyk, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, attended the 4 September Warsaw function to mark the 30th anniversary of the Epoka publishing agency of the SD (5-6 Sep, p 2) and received a delegation of the BCP Central Committee Ideological Department (5-6 Sep, p 2).

PZPR Politburo Member Alfred Miodowicz met with WFTU General Secretary Ibrahim Zakaria (4 Sep, p 2); attended the 4 September Warsaw session of the OPZZ Executive Committee discussing the 1988 Central Annual Plan and Solidarity; (4 Sep, p 2); and met with Jastrzebie miners on 4 September (5-6 Sep, p 2)

PZPR Politburo Member Marian Orzechowski received members of the Council for Preservation of Monuments and Struggle and Martyrdom. (4 Sep, p 2)

Reshuffling of Government Announced

SCINTEIA Reports Decree

AU140813 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Sep 87 p 3

[Text] By presidential decree, Comrade Stefan Andrei has been appointed deputy prime minister of the government.

Comrade Ion Constantinescu has been appointed deputy prime minister and has been relieved from his position of minister secretary of state at the State Planning Committee.

Comrade Dimitrie Ancuta, Ion C. Petre, and Aneta Spornic have been relieved as deputy prime ministers of the government and will be given other duties.

Comrade Ion Patan has been relieved as chairman of the State Committee for Prices and will be given other duties.

Comrade Cornel Pinzaru has been appointed minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

Comrade Traian Dudas has been relieved as minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and will be given other duties.

TANJUG Reports Changes

LD121748 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1632 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, September 12 (TANJUG)—Romania's highest leadership today again made changes in the government, the second government reshuffle in less than ten days. Three of nine vice-premiers—Dimitrie Ancuta, Ion Petre and Aneta Spornic—were relieved of duty under a decree issued by head of state and party Nicolae Ceausescu. Stefan Andrei and Ion Constantinescu were appointed new vice-premiers.

By presidential decree, Chairman of the State Committee for Prices Ion Patan was relieved of duty only a year after being appointed to the post.

The highly criticized Foreign Trade Ministry to which a new head, Former Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva, was appointed last year, today received a new state secretary—Cornel Pinzaru, who replaces Traian Dudas.

The last general elections in Romania after which a government was named, were held in March 1985. Since then there have been over twenty government reshuffles including changes in the key departments of defence, finance, foreign trade and foreign affairs.

Flucsa Replaces Ciobanu

AU131517 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1354 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/09/1987—Under presidential decree Lina Ciobanu is appointed deputy prime minister and is released from the office minister of light industry, and Maria Flucsa is appointed minister of light industry and is released from the office of deputy minister of light industry.

PEC Issues Appeals to Other Governments

Stand on World Finances

AU112010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1936 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, September 11,1987—In connection with the most serious situation of the world economy that affects all states of the world, especially the developing countries, the Executive Political Committee [PEC] of the CC of the RCP proposed on September 11 that the forthcoming UN General Assembly address an appeal to all governments of the creditor developed countries, to the banks and international financial institutions and especially to the forthcoming annual session of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to take action and concrete measures of a nature to lead to a fair and equitable settlement of the economic and financial issues, of the policy of credits and interest rates, to the settlement of the issues related to the liquidation of the foreign debts that are an ever heavier burden to the developing countries.

In was also proposed that all states be urged to give up any protectionist and discriminatory measure, any artificial barrier that hamper a normal development of the inter-state economic relations.

Stand on Disarmament

AU112007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/09/1987—Under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, a meeting of the Executive Political Committee [PEC] of the CC of the RCP was held on Friday, September 11.

During the meeting, at the party general secretary's proposal, the Executive Political Committee decided that, at the recent session of the UN General Assembly, Romania should suggest the United Nations Organization to address a call on all states to step up their efforts and actions for a constructive settlement of the major issues of the current international life and particularly the question of the elimination of the medium-range and operative-tactical missiles from Europe and Asia, the cessation of nuclear tests and of any activities leading to the development and improvement of the nuclear arms, the use of outer space for peaceful purposes, the cessation of any military actions and the settlement of all disputed issues only by peaceful, negotiated means.

'Days of Soviet Culture' Held in Bucharest

Soviet Minister Attends

AU021702 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1555 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 02/09/1987 — A news conference was held in Bucharest on the opening of the

"Days of Soviet Culture" in Romania, when the minister of culture of the USSR, V.G. Zakharov, met with Romanian and foreign journalists.

Now a tradition in the cultural-artistic life of Romania, V.G. Zakharov stressed, the "Days of Soviet Culture" are a moment of reference in the upward course of the cultural relations between the two countries which develop under the sign of friendship and mutual valuation that characterize the Romanian-Soviet links as a whole.

The current edition of this event is dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the speaker also said.

Referring to the protocol of the fourth session of the Joint Romanian-Soviet Governmental Commission for Cultural Cooperation signed in Bucharest, Minister Zakharov noted that the document enshrined all the tasks set in this field last May during the meeting between Comrades Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, meeting that gave another impetus to mutual cultural-artistic cooperation. In that context a lengthy presentation was made of the main current and future directions of the Romanian-Soviet cooperation in the realm of culture and the arts, with stress on the important role incumbent on them in the expansion and deepening of the ties between Romania and the USSR.

Exhibit Opens

AU051905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1712 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Spelling of all Russian names as received]

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/09/1987 — The exhibition "Lenin, October, Contemporaneity" dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution opened in Bucharest within the Days of Soviet Culture (September 2-12). Highlighting the historical importance of the event, as well as aspects of the USSR's socioeconomic development, the exhibition presents the fine cooperative relations between Romania and the Soviet Union, between the RCP and the CPSU, between the two countries' peoples.

Romania's capital also venues the "Soviet Record Week", starting September 5, an opportunity for the representative of the "Melodia" company of Novorossisk to point to the rich cooperative relations between the recording houses in USSR and the "Electrecord" recording company.

The Writers' House in Bucharest hosted a recital of Soviet poetry read by Romanian actors, while both the capital and other towns venued concerts given by guest artists. [passage omitted]

Conclude 12 Sep

AU121806 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1718 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/9/1987—The Soviet culture days in Romania concluded on September 12. [passage omitted]

The Soviet culture days ended with a concert. [passage omitted] The concert was attended by executives of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, foreign ministry, the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association, men of letters and arts, a large audience.

Attending were P.I. Shabanov, USSR deputy minister of culture, members of the Soviet cultural delegation, and by E.M. Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest.

The USSR cultural delegation, in Romania for the Soviet culture days, was received by Suzana Gadea, chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, on September 12.

Attending were P.I. Shabanov, USSR deputy minister of culture, and E.M. Tyazhelnikov, Soviet Union's ambassador in Bucharest.

Vaduva Meets Netherlands Ministers

AU121739 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1713 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Hague, (AGERPRES) 12/9/1987—During his visit to the Netherlands, Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, met with Rudolph de Korte, Dutch deputy prime minister and minister of economic affairs, Yvonne van Rooy, minister of foreign trade, Gerrit Braks, minister of agriculture and fisheries and with executives of important Dutch companies. An analysis was made of the current stage of the Romanian-Dutch economic relations and measures were agreed upon to expand and diversify trade exchanges and economic cooperation in domains of common interest bilaterally and in third markets.

Egyptian Delegation's Visit Reviewed

AU081929 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1726 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/9/1987 — The Egyptian parliamentary delegation headed by Professor Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, speaker of the People's Assembly, who visited Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly, left Bucharest on September 8.

The guests were seen off to the Otopeni Airport by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, by members of the parliament.

While in Romania, the Egyptian parliamentary delegation saw round economic units, socio-cultural establishments and tourist sites in the capital and in Brasov County.

Sa'd Abu al-Khayr, Bucharest ambassador of Egypt, gave a dinner to mark the Romanian visit by the Egyptian parliamentary delegation, attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, by other Romanian officials.

During a meeting with Romanian press representatives, Rif'at al- Mahjub, speaker of the People's Assembly of Egypt, expressed satisfaction at the talks conducted with the Romanian officials, assessing that his visit was part of the fine Romanian-Egyptian relations and of the frequent contacts between responsible factors in the two countries. These contacts, he said, attested to the close relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and Egyptian peoples, relations that have developed particularly of late, as a result of the frequent meetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Husni Mubarak. The talks with the Romanian party, the guest added, were fruitful and offered an opportunity to note with satisfaction that the bilateral relations were in full progress. The problem of boosting their development and diversification in future was discussed upon this basis.

Pointing out that he had the honor of being received by President Nicolae Ceausescu to whom he handed over a message from President Husni Mubarak, a message that fitted within the exchange of views the two countries' leaders conducted, the speaker of the Egyptian Parliament expressed his high consideration and appreciation of the Romanian head of state. The guest praised President Nicolae Ceausescu's efforts for the settlement of mankind's major issues, especially for seeking out a political solution of peace in the Middle East. President Nicolae Ceausescu, he said, greatly contributed to the cause of peace in that part of the world. He is a president that dedicates much time and steady efforts for disarmament and peace in the world, in general, and in the Middle East in particular.

Rif'at al Mahjub stressed the identity of standpoints of Romania and Egypt, of the two presidents as regarded the issues of peace and disarmament, as well as other major aspects of the international political life. In that framework, he mentioned the joint position of Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Husni Mubarak as regarded the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the Middle East conflict, the fine collaboration between the two countries in international arena for the establishment of a climate of understanding and collaboration in the world, for disarmament and peace. This collaboration, he went on, is a happy extension of the exchanges of visits by Romanian and Egyptian experts in various domains.

Mentioning that the schedule of his Romanian visit allowed him to know telling aspects of the Romanian people's preoccupations and achievements in industry, agriculture, scientific research, the Egyptian guest said he was impressed with Romania's economic development, with the efforts made for the modernization and wide-scale promotion of technological progress in all compartments of activity. As a matter of fact, he mentioned, the technical and scientific domains, the progress marked by Romania, make a fine premise for seeking out new possibilities and areas of collaboration between the two countries. Noting that the Romanian-Egyptian exchanges of visits reached a two million dollar mark in 1986, he assessed that action had to be taken for reaching the mark of one and a half billion dollars in 1990.

He opined that agriculture was one of the domains offering great possibilities of cooperation. Egypt imports an impressive number of farm machinery and equipment built in Romania. Moreover, Romania produces a range of machinery especially for his country. There are projects of expansion of the cooperation in other economic domains as well.

I was impressed with the development of the material base of Romanian tourism, the guest stated, mentioning that a great many Egyptians chose to spend a part of their holidays in Romania.

In conclusion the speaker of the People's Assembly of Egypt expressed his admiration of the development and modernization of the Romanian localities he visited, of the great urban changes currently wrought in the country's capital, Bucharest. Likewise, he evoked the atmosphere that prevailed during the Romanian visit by the Egyptian parliamentary delegation, an expression of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Egyptian peoples.

Elena Ceausescu Meets Angolan Science Chief

AU051907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/09/1987 — Saturday, September 5, Acad. Elena Ceausescu, D.Sc., first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council for Science and Education, received Dr Raul Neto Fernandes, president of the National Council for Scientific Research of the People's Republic of Angola, deputy minister of education, now on a Romania visit.

On the occasion, the guest conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu a warm friendly salute on behalf of President Eduardo do Santos, and the Romanian people new successes in building the multilaterally developed socialist society.

Thanking for the wishes, Mme Elena Ceausescu conveyed, on behalf of the Romanian head of state and on her own behalf, a warm salute to the Angolan president, as well as best wishes for new achievements in the activity of the Angolan party and friendly people for their country's socioeconomic development.

During the interview, reference was made to questions related to the present stage and the prospects to expand and intensify the Romanian-Angolan collaboration, especially in the fields of science, technology and education. Stress was laid on the fact that the strengthening of

friendship and the multifarious development of the Romanian-Angolan collaboration, in keeping with the understanding covenanted during summit meetings, agree with the interest of both peoples, of the cause of peace and international cooperation.

During the interview, Mme Elena Ceausescu emphasized the important role scientists everywhere should play, in the present international circumstances, in the fight for progress and peace worldwide, in ensuring the utilization of the latest gains in science and technology in the interest and for the benefit of all the peoples. In this framework stress was laid on the necessity of rallying the efforts and actions of all scientists, men of letters and educators in the fight for halting the arms race, nuclear first and foremost, for peace, detente and broad international collaboration.

Coman, Ancuta Attend Bulgarian Reception

AU081620 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1540 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 08/9/1987 — Boncho Mitev, ambassador of Bulgaria in Bucharest, gave a cocktail party on September 8, in marking the 43rd anniversary of the victory of Socialist Revolution in Bulgaria.

The guests included Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister, ministers, other Romanian officials, as well as diplomatic heads of mission accredited to Romania.

Leaders' Public Appearances Reported

30 Aug-5 Sep

AU061822 [Editorial Report] Bucharest AGERPRES in English monitored by Austria Bureau 30 August-5 September reports the following public appearances of Romanian leaders (sourcelines given in parentheses):

On 1 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu received and gave an interview to Mexican journalists (1130 GMT 1 Sep 87);

On 2 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a State Council meeting (1617 GMT 2 Sep 87);

On 2 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a meeting with party aktiv and basic cadres in agriculture (1548 GMT 2 Sep 87);

On 3 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Polish Defense Minister General Florian Siwicki (1740 GMT 3 Sep 87);

On 3 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee discussing economic issues (1903 GMT 3 Sep 87);

On 4 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Ebun Oladisun Taiwo, new Nigerian ambassador to Bucharest (1726 GMT 4 Sep 87);

On 4 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Maurice Bassus, ambassador of Lebanon to Bucharest, at the end of his mission in Romania (1741 GMT 4 Sep 87);

On 4 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Giorgios Linardos, new Greek ambassador to Bucharest (1424 GMT 4 Sep 87);

On 5 September First Deputy Prime minister Elena Ceausescu received Dr Raul Neto Fernandes, president of the National Council for Scientific Research of the People's Republic of Angola (1815 GMT 5 Sep 87);

On 4 September, First Deputy Prime Minister Ion Dinca attended the proceedings of the Eigth Session of the Romanian-Chinese Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation which began in Bucharest on 4 September (1559 GMT 4 Sep 87);

On 1 September, Deputy Prime Minister Neculai Ibanescu attended a Libyan embassy reception on Libya's national day (1800 GMT 1 Sep 87);

On 4 September, Colonel General Vasile Milea, minister of national defense held talks with Polish military delegation headed by Army General Florian Siwicki (1349 GMT 4 Sep 87);

On 2 September, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly met with visiting Egyptian parliamentary delegation led by Professor Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, speaker of the People's Assembly (1409 GMT 2 Sep 87);

On 3 September, Colonel General Vasile Milea, minister of national defense and Lt General Ilie Ceausescu, deputy defense minister and secretary of the High Political Command of the Armed Forces attended a meeting between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Polish defense minister, General Florian Siwicki (1740 GMT 3 Sep 87).

6-12 Sep

AU121352 [Editorial Report] Bucharest AGERPRES in English monitored by Austria Bureau 6-12 September reports the following public appearances of Romanian leaders (sourcelines given in parentheses):

On 8 September, Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister, attended a cocktail party at the Bulgarian Embassy given by Boncho Mitev, Bulgarian ambassador to Bucharest on his country's national day (1540 GMT 8 Sep 87);

On 7 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu received departing Vietnamese ambassador, Pham Duy Toan (1411 GMT 7 Sep 87);

On 7 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Egyptian parliamentary delegation led by Rif'al al-Mahjub, speaker of the People's Assembly of Egypt (1847 GMT 7 Sep 87);

On 8 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu welcomed Daniel Toroitich arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya (0958 GMT 8 Sep 87);

On 8 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Kenya's President arap Moi, who paid him a courtesy call (1733 GMT 8 Sep 87);

On 8 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenya's President started official talks in Bucharest (1841 GMT 8 Sep 870);

On 8 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu gave a dinner for Kenyan President in Bucharest (1849 GMT 8 Sep 87);

On 9 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi concluded their talks in Bucharest (1742 GMT 9 Sep 87);

On 10 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Kenyan president visited state farm near Bucharest (1053 GMT 10 Sep 87);

On 10 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu saw off the departing Kenyan President (1338 GMT 10 Sep 87);

On 10 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Lu Dong, chairman of the PRC State Committee for Economy (1735 GMT 10 Sep 87);

On 10 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu met with FRG's Herman Heinemann, labor minister of North Rhine-Westphalia (1741 GMT 10 Sep 87);

On 11 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee (1922 GMT 11 Sep 87; 1936 GMT 11 Sep 87; and 1949 GMT 11 Sep 87);

On 7 September, Deputy Prime Minister Dimitrie Ancuta attended a reception given by Antonio Sabino Cantuaria Guimaraes, Brazilian ambassador to Bucharest, on his country's national day (1511 GMT 7 Sep 87);

On 10 September, First Deputy Prime Minister Ion Dinca signed a protocol on the joint Romanian-PRC commission session in Bucharest (1842 GMT 10 Sep 87);

On 8 September, First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea attended a reception given by DPRK Ambassador Cho Yong-kuk on his country's national day (1851 GMT 8 Sep 87);

On 9 September, Foreign Minister Ioan Totu signed a Program-Agreement on Long-Term Development of Economic and Technological Cooperation and Trade Exchanges Between Romania and Kenya (1703 GMT 9 Sep 87).

CSSR Foreign Affairs Official Visits 11 Sep

LD120418 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade: Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, has had talks with Jaromir Johanes, Czechoslovak deputy minister of foreign affairs, on questions of bilateral cooperation and international relations, as part of preparations for the pending visit by Gustav Husak, president of Czechoslovakia and general secretary of the CPCZ, to Yugoslavia. Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Jaromir Johanes was also received today by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Milovic Holds Talks With GDR's Stoph

LD120426 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin: Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today held talks with Ante Milovic, president of the Croat Assembly Executive Council, who is on a brief working visit to the GDR. The main topic of the talks was cooperation between Yugoslavia and the GDR, primarily in economic relations. It was assessed that there is a high degree of understanding which is due to the traditional cooperation between the two economies. There was also discussion of joint operations on third markets, particularly in the case of equipment for surface mining. The delegation of the assembly executive council ended its visit to the GDR today.

FEC Considers Foreign Debt Repayment

AU111901 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] The settling of commitments to foreign debtors must be harmonized with the real abilities of the Yugoslav economy and should make possible a normal development and the necessary structural changes. This is one of the conclusions of the FEC session presided over by Branko Mikulic. It was assessed that the present high level of outgoing funds to repay the debt has negative consequences for the overall development of the country. Concerning this, a long-term debt repayment program has been drafted.

The FEC also discussed the initiatives for amending the law on foreign exchange dealings that refer to improving the position of exporters and providing for their needs to increase production and exports. Provisions regarding the foreign exchange losses will also be reexamined.

The FEC also adopted draft amendments to the regulation on the aims and tasks of the joint money issue policy until the end of the year. It is envisaged that they money supply will increase 70 percent this year.

Reschedules Debt Payment to Japan

AU111856 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] An agreement has been signed in Belgrade between the FEC and the Japanese Government on rescheduling the Yugoslav debt to Japan. The agreement implies a postponement in paying our commitments for the period from 16 May 1987 to 31 March 1988. The agreement thus regulates the postponement in paying the Yugoslav debt to Japan amounting to approximately $22 million.

Guinea-Bissau's President Vieira Visits

Arrives 10 Sep

AB102016 Dakar PANA in French 1105 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (PANA)—Guinea-Bissau President Joao Bernardo Vieira yesterday started a 2-day official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of his Yugoslav counterpart, Lazar Mojsov. Bilateral cooperation and prospects for its reinforcement will be at the top of the agenda of the visit of President Vieira, who was welcomed at Belgrade airport by the SFRY president. The two heads of state were expected to hold their first round of talks yesterday afternoon. Today, President Vieira will visit the socioeconomic installations of Yugoslavia before taking part in a dinner organized in his honor by the Yugoslav president.

The Guinean delegation comprises the Minister of Rural Development and Maritime Fishing, Carlos Correia; Foreign Affairs Minister Julio Semedo; and the Secretary of State at the Presidency in Charge of Economic Affairs and International Cooperation Bernard Cardoso.

Talks with Mojsov

LD111916 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2140 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Belgrade, September 9 (TANJUG)—Presidency of Yugoslavia President Lazar Mojsov and Guinea-Bissau President Joao Bernardo Vieira today urged a broader engagement of the non-aligned and other countries towards achieving Namibia's independence, abolishing apartheid and securing peace in Africa's south.

President Vieira today arrived in Belgrade on a five-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

During the talks tonight, Mojsov and Vieira devoted great attention to economic problems of the developing countries and the question of debts, the solution of which, as both sides agreed, must be given priority by the international community.

The two sides underlined the significance of the movement of non-alignment as a global independent factor in international relations.

Assessing that possibilities existed for further promotion of bilateral relations, which in the more recent years, as agreed by both sides, were stagnating, Mojsov and Vieira proposed that concrete programs of cooperation, primarily economic, be further elaborated. [passage omitted]

Meets with Krunic

LD111917 Belgrade TANJUG in Serbo-Croation 1511 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG)—Bosko Krunic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today held talks with

Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) and president of Guinea-Bissau, who is paying an official visit to our country. The talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and were attended by: Dr Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY CC Presidium, and Dr Liljana Todorova, SFRY ambassador to Guinea-Bissau; and on the Guinea-Bissau side by Carlos Correia, member of the Political Bureau of the PAIGC; Julio Semedo, member of the PAIGC Central Committee; Arafan Ansu Camara, ambassador of Guinea-Bissau to the SFRY, as well as other personalities. Satisfaction was expressed with the development of the traditionally good and friendly relations between the LCY and the PAIGC and between the two countries.

Both sides stressed their interest in the development of cooperation between the two parties and pointed out broad opportunities for extending cooperation.

They had a detailed exchange of views on the activities of and cooperation between parties and movements on nonaligned countries, in particular those regarding a more just international political and economic order in the world. Bosko Krunic also stressed that the LCY's unreserved support for the independence of African countries, their struggle for the final liquidation of apartheid, racism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, as well as all other aspects of domination, is a lasting orientation.

Bosko Krunic also spoke at length about the most important activities and immediate tasks of the LCY, while Vieira talked about activities of the PAIGC in the domestic area and social processes in Africa. After the talks, Bosko Krunic gave an informal luncheon in honor of Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the APIGC.

Discusses Ties With Mikulic

LD111918 Belgrade TANUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1719 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG)—Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of Guinea-Bissau, who is paying an official visit to Yugoslavia, had talks today with Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

Mikulic and Vieira concluded that there are broad opportunities for developing bilateral economic cooperation and spoke in favor of greater participation by Yugoslav organizations in investment projects in Guinea-Bissau. Special emphasis was put on joint involvement in agriculture, fishing, mining, energy, and scientific and technical cooperation.

The talks on international issues focused on the world economic situation. The neccessity for a North-South dialogue to be opened as soon as possible and for the enormous problems which the developing countries are facing to be solved was stressed. It was said that this especially applies to the debts which are increasingly becoming an intolerable burden for developing countries. The activity of nonaligned countries was also discussed, as was the situation in southern Africa, and other problems of international relations.

Ends Official Talks

LD111919 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2105 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, September 10 (TANJUG)—Presidency of Yugoslavia president Lazar Mojsov and Guinea-Bissau President Joao Bernardo Vieira ended official talks in Belgrade tonight and assessed that they served the mutual wish toward expanding friendly cooperation.

The two sides also noted with satisfaction that there is an identity or closeness of views on a number of international questions. The need for closer cooperation between the two countries within the Movement of Non-alignment and in other international organizations and forums, too, was pointed up.

Special attention was drawn during the talks to the problem of debts on the solving of which, as noted, the non-aligned countries should engage themselves more actively.

Departs 11 Sep

LD112143 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1200 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 11 (TANJUG)—President of Guinea-Bissau and General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) Joao Bernardo Vieira today ended the official part of his three-day visit to Yugoslavia and left Belgrade.

The Yugoslav-Guinean talks have reaffirmed the high level of the two countries' friendship, the building of which started at the time of the Guinean people's liberation struggle.

The two sides also emphasized their wish for the expansion of mutual cooperation—which has stagnated—first and foremost in the economic sphere.

Further Reportage on Agrokomerc Affair

Pozderac 'Supported Policy'

AU111829 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Sep 87 p 5

[R. Nincic and D. Pusonjic report: "Warning in 1983"]

[Excerpt] Velika Kladusa, 9 Sep — Not only Hakija Pozderac, but also Hamdija Pozderac supported the Agrokomerc development policy implemented by Fikret Abdic. This was stated by Mujo Kostic, chief of cabinet of the president of the Managing Board of Agrokomerc Composite Organization of Associated Labor, at the session of the Presidium of the SAWP Communal Conference.

"In July or August 1983, a lecture was held in the political aktiv of the Velika Kladusa commune, and Hamdija Pozderac spoke. On that occasion he said that Agrokomerc programs were sound, that the Republic supported them, and that money was available for them. Two years later, on 9 February 1985, an expanded session of the Communal Committee of the LC of Velika Kladusa was held. It was attended by Fikret Abdic and a woman comrade from the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina, whose name unfortunately I cannot recall. On that occasion Ibrahim Mujic, until recently vice president of the Managing Board of Agrokomerc, said that Muhamed Talakic, director of Saniteks (a well-known opponent of Fikret Abdic and the first man who after the scandal broke out dared to speak openly about the Agrokomerc robbery) was a 'zero' and 'no economist.' To our great surprise, the comrade from the Central Committee praised this statement. Immediately afterwards (in September), Hamdija Pozderac again addressed the political aktiv and did not protect Talakic, but said that the party supports those who push forward. At that time the belief was current that it was a matter of a conflict between two economies: Talakic's moderate and Fikret's economy that 'pushes forward,'" Kostic said. He remarked that he, too, as a member of the LC Communal Committee warned about the events in Agrokomerc (he said when and how), and afterwards his friends ignored him in the street and the cadre combinations pushed him into Agrokomerc after a year, so as to silence him.

"One should also say why Fikret did all these things and what he expected, for he was not stupid and did not do anything without a plan. I think that his goal was to bring the premiers of the SFRY and of Bosnia-Hercegovina and their teams to the negotiating table and to ask for support, threatening that unless he gets it he will speak out about everything that he knows."

Kostic also stated that Branko Mikulic visited Velika Kladusa in the summer of 1983, and when he inspected Agrokomerc, he said word for word: "Fikret, neither Bosnia nor Yugoslavia possess the foreign exchange for your development plans. You stick to to the LCY action program." [passage omitted]

Pozderac Denies Involvement

LD121005 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0915 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Cazin, Sept 12 (TANJUG)—Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Hamdija Pozderac last night denied any involvement in the Agrokomerc financial affair.

Speaking at a party meeting in Cazin, the centre of the region where Agrokomerc is situated, Pozderac firmly said that "nobody in the leadership of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, or myself or any other federation member knew about the illegal acts, machinations and malversations committed in Agrokomerc."

Pozderac said that he had learned of the affair, involving the issuing of between 300 and 500 million dollars' worth of false promissory notes, "from republican police information, statements issued by the Bosnia-Herzegovina government and press reports."

According to Pozderac, no other information was available owing to the "blockade of institutions of the system created by Agrokomerc."

Pozderac claimed that only the general director of Agrokomerc, Fikret Abdic, now under arrest, had complete insight into the firm's affairs. His monopoly on information, its falsification and abuse, gave Abdic unlimited possibilities for machinations, Pozderac said.

Explaining his own relationship towards Agrokomerc, Pozderac denied Abdic's claim that he had supported the megalomaniacal plans of the firm's former general director.

Pozderac said he had supported only the development of basic agricultural production and the food industry in this region.

Enterprise Personnel Arrested

LD121324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Zagreb, 12 Sep (TANJUG)—Operational personnel of the Varazdin municipal secretariat for internal affairs and the Croatian republican secretariat for internal affairs, in cooperation with the competent inspectorate organs which are carrying out the criminal investigation of a number of responsible persons from the Viko composite organization of associated labor of Varazdin and the Vartilen work organization of Varazdin, in accordance with their legal authority, today arrested five of the responsible managers for the issue of unsecured promissory notes during 1986 and 1987.

On the grounds of the well-founded suspicion that they have committed a criminal act under Article 114 of the Yugoslav criminal law it is reported that the following were arrested this morning: Barbara Besenic, director of the Vartilen work organization; Milan Stimac, former manager of the financial and accounting sector of Vartilen; Slavica Strlek, head of the Vartilen financial service, [word indistinct] of Varazdin, Marko Knerevic; and Vladimir Knok, director of the accounting and financial sector of the commodity trade work organization of the Viko composite organization of associated labor of Varazdin.

According to the statement of the Croat Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs, they will appear before the investigating judge of the Varazdin district court in the course of the day in connection with the criminal charges. The criminal investigation is continuing.

130 Communists Accused

LD131410 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1125 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] Veilka Kladusa, 13 Sep (TANJUG)—At least 130 communists in the area of Velika Kladusa stand accused before the party and the law as a result of the consequences caused by the unsecured bills, involving billion,

of the Agrokomerc affair. So far, 42 members have been expelled from the LCY in party activity, which is not abating even today. A final warning was given to 22 members of the LC, and 13 received a warning. At the same time, 28 LC members are undergoing criminal proceedings.

According to the latest information from 140 basic organizations operating in the area of this town, a proposal has arrived to initiate proceedings and pronounce measures of ideopolitical responsibility on an additional 30 LC members. Tomorrow, in any case, there is a summing up of the overall public debate on the platform for the ideopolitical activity in this situation at a session of the Velika Kladusa LC Municipal Committee Presidium. About 4,100 Communists have spoken critically in this debate over the last few days about the "topic of the day" in our country, along with the differentiation which is certainly necessary in this town's party life.

Pozderac Resigns From Presidency

LD122257 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2111 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Sarajevo, 12 Sep (TANJUG)—At today's session of the Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee, Hamdija Pozderac resignend his post as vice president of the SFRY Presidency and member of the SFRY Presidency. Explaining this decision, Hamdija Pozderac, it was announced, stressed that he had decided to resign after taking a thorough look at all the elements of the political situation created by the Agrokomerc affair.

At today's session of the Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee—with Milan Uzelac presiding and with the participation of members of the LCY Central Committee from the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC, members of the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and those in the most senior posts in sociopolitical organizations and self-managing and state organs of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina—considered the ideopolitical questions connected with preparations for the next session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee scheduled for 19 September, and at which there will be a discusison of the tasks of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC in overcoming the economic and political consequences of the illegal business operations and antiself-management behavior of the Agrokomerc composite organization of associated labor, says a communique from the session.

On the basis of information from basic LC organizations and LC municipal committees in Velika Kladusa, Bihac, Cazin, and Bosanska Krupa, as well as reports from working groups engaged in the implementation of the stances of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium and the LCY Central Committee Presidium for the purpose of stimulating and directing ideopolitical activities, it was assessed that these stances have met with the full support of the membership of the LC, the working people, and citizens. They have stimulated broad social action by throwing light on and disclosing publicly the causes and the economic and political consequences of unconstitutional and illegal occurrences in Agrokomerc, Velika Kladusa, and beyond.

The process has been opened up of the differentiation and establishment of the ideopolitical and legal responsibility of all those who participated in the financial machinations, abuses, illegal and nonself-managing phenomena or who facilitated them and tolerantly and passively reacted to the violation of the law and LC policy.

In this ideo-political activity, in which criticism and self-criticism toward negative phenomena and their exponents and full publicity of their work is expressed, it was established that not one senior state nor political organ in the republic, nor any individual in a responsible post in the federation from Bosnia-Hercegovina, was behind the violation of the law and other abuses in Agrokomerc, the communique stresses. For this reason the Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee rejects all insinuations oriented in this direction. This also fully applies to Comrade Hamdija Pozderac. In the communique it says that, performing over a series of years various responsible duties in the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC, and Yugoslavia, Hamdija Pozderac always fought consistently for a policy of development, established on the basis of self-management, and in line with this he supported organizations of associated labor within the environments he operated politically.

He rendered this kind of support to the development of Agrokomerc in the primary agricultural production and processing industry. Since the illegal actions and embezzlement in Agrokomerc were uncovered, Hamdija Pozderac has taken part in formulating the stands during all the sessions of the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina and of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Central Committee Presidium and has made a contribution to the resolute clarification of unconstitutional and unlawful actions in all stages of the preparation and implementation of political ation which is underway. For this reason the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium rejects any attempt at linking Hamdija Pozderac with the situation that has arisen in Agrokomerc, says the statement from the session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium.

Taking part in the discussion today, Hamdija Pozderac informed the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium that after thorough consideration of all the elements of the political situation created as a result of the Agrokomerc case, the subsequent negative economic and political consequences that had ensued, and which had made a very negative impact on the situation and relations in the country and on the international reputation and position of the SFRY, he has decided to tender his resignation from the office of the vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and from membership of the SFRY Presidency.

Explaining why he decided on this step, Hamdija Pozderac stressed that his resignation was a matter of principle, believing that in this way he would ease the discovery of a way out of the situation that has come about, and strengthen unity in the LCY and trust in the most senior leadership of the SFRY and the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Accepting the reasons and motives of Comrade Hamdija Pozderac, the Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercefovna LC Cental Committee assessed that this act is an expression of his high awareness of the significance of his post, his communist consistency, and adherence to principle, the communique says.

In his work, Hamdija Pozderac significantly contributed to developing the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the SFRY, strengthening the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC and the LCY, and developing our socioeconomic and political system.

The communique stresses that Hamdija Pozderac, as an old Communist and LCY Central Committee member will be involved in forthcoming activities in the struggle for the socialist self-managing development of our society. The Bonsnia-Hercegovina LC Cental Committee and its Presidium will ensure the necessary conditions for this and decisively reject the possible attempts by anyone to attack the human and political integrity of Comrade Hamdija Pozderac, the communique from the session of the Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovna LC Central Committee concludes.

Viewed as Encouraging Sign

LD131542 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1453 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 13 (TANJUG)—The withdrawal of Hamdija Pozderac, who last night resigned his post as vice-president of Yugoslavia's Presidency on account of the affair of the false promissory notes issued by the Agrokomerc firm, is an encouraging move.

The resignation of the man who was, in keeping with the rules of rotation in the country's highest body, scheduled to become Yugoslavia's head of state in the spring of 1988, restores Yugoslavs' confidence in responsibility and legality, at a time when such confidence started to wane seriously.

The resignation is encouraging first and foremost because it shows that no one in this country can evade responsibility.

Pozderac's resignation also strengthens the reputation and postion of the state Presidency as the collective leadership of the multi-national federation.

In doing what he had to do, Pozderac made it easier on himself and the state Presidency, and helped to clear up the largest financial scandal in Yugoslavia's post-war history and resolve the crisis in the country.

If the Yugoslav public had any doubts until yesterday that the Agrokomerc affair would be entirely cleared up regardless of who was involved, the doubts are now far smaller.

The situation gives hope that Yugoslavia is nearing the crucial point of democratic development at which the question of responsibility starts to pass from words to deeds.

The resignation of Pozderac, one of the country's highest officials, should be an example of exposing those who were known to have made mistakes, but were always referred to as "certain comrades."

It is expected that the issue of responsilbility will now be stepped up throughout society, at all levels and in regard to all.

The resignation also demonstrated that Yugoslavs [are] increasingly abandoning the belief that attacks on high officials are also attacks on the state.

This belief has nothing in common with the foundations and principles of socialist self-management. It has actually added to the crisis affecting Yugoslavia.

Neither the foundations nor the morale of this society, which has long adhered to the principle—to all according to their work, but also according to their responsibility—can be maintained without the responsibility of every individual.

In this context, Hamdija Pozderac's resignation is highly significant and conveys an important message.

Assembly Weighs Decision

LD141130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0934 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Sep (TANJUG) — At the enlarged session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium Hamdija Pozderac tendered his resignation as a member and vice president of the SFRY Presidency. However, his action, from the constitutional and legal point of view, does not entail any consequences and represents only a political statement. To set into motion the procedure for his resignation Hamdija Pozderac must inform the Assembly of Bosnia and Hercegovina of his intention, verbally or by letter, which can, but does not have to, accept his resignation.

If the Assembly of Bosnia and Hercegovina does not accept his resignation, then it will immediately set in motion the proceedings for the election of a new member of the SFRY Presidency from that republic. While the electoral procedure is going on, the function of the member of the SFRY Presidency from Bosnia and Hercegovina will be carried out by the president of the republican Presidency. However, he will not be the vice president of the SFRY Presidency, which Hamdija Pozderac still is.

The election of its representative for the membership of the SFRY Presidency will be reported by the Assembly of Bosnia and Hercegovina to the SFRY Assembly, which proclaims his election. The newly elected member of the state presidency will make a formal statement before the delegates of the Federal Chamber and of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. After that he will officially assume his duties.

The change of personalities will alter nothing in the sequence in which the president and vice president of the SFRY Presidency are elected. The newly elected member from Bosnia and Hercegovina will immediately become the vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and its president as of 15 May 1988. His term of office will be the same as the term of office of the current members of the presidency—until 1989 with the provision that he, as indeed other Presidency members, he can be elected for another 5-year term of office.

FEC Raises Price of Vegetable Oil, Sugar

LD112117 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2033 GMT

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG) — The FEC, in cooperation with the Executive Councils of the Assemblies of the republics and provinces, adopted a decision at today's session on the establishment of maximum prices for edible vegetable oil and sugar. According to these decisions, the manufacturers' selling price of oil is increased from 12 September by 40 percent and of sugar by 32 percent. The overall price increase of oil this year comes to 50 percent and of sugar 49.5 percent. The FEC did not accept the demand of manufacturers who sought a 121 percent increase in the price of oil and a 95 percent increase in sugar compared to prices hitherto.

The approved increase in the price of these products is only on the basis of their raw material content since guaranteed prices of sugar beet and oil crops have been increased by 74 percent in relation to 1986.

The FEC also has changed the decision on the guaranteed price of milk, shifting the date on which guaranteed prices are to come into effect from 30 to 11 September. In this way a stimulus is given to primary production and the purchase of milk. On the basis of this decision the Federal Prices Institute will reach an agreement with producers on the price of consumer milk.

Protest Over Paracin Murders Continues

Official Addresses Separatism

LD120413 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1831 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Titova Mitrovica, September 11 (TANJUG)—Presidency president of the Yugoslav Republic of Kosovo, Bajram Seljani today announced that political measures would be taken soon against certain Kosovo leadership members responsible for the escalation of Albanian separatism and chauvinism.

Speaking at a political gathering in Titova Mitrovica, Seljani warned that Albanian separatists are announcing new subversive actions, assassinations and crimes like the one in the Paracin garrison on September 3, when Albanian chauvinist Aziz Kelmendi killed four soldiers and wounded five others.

Bajram Seljani pointed out that Albanian separatists coordinate their hostile activities with extreme Albanian emigrants in the West and enjoy propaganda support from Albania.

He said their aim was to maintain—through an atmosphere of national hatred and confrontation—unstable conditions in Kosovo. They are helped by chauvinists from other places, Seljani considers, because they have a common goal—to turn Kosovo into a preserve of crisis to destabilize Yugoslavia.

Bajram Seljani urged stricter political and legal measures for protagonists of all types of pressures which have for decades caused: constant migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province, attacks on personal integrity and property, rape, stoning, theft, and other forms of harassment.

The Autonomous Province of Kosovo is part of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia. Over 21,000 Serbs and Montenegrins have migrated from it under pressure of Albanian separatists since the outbreak of counter-revolution in April 1981.

Albanian Jailed

LD122046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1403 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Summary] Titograd, 12 Sep (TANJUG)—Hakanjin Muzlija, an engineer at the Bor Forestry Industrial Combine, has been sentenced to 60 days imprisonment by the municipal court in Plav for publicly expressing sympathy with the crime of Aziz Keljmendi. In the presence of his manager he said of the crime in Paracin: "I would have done the same thing." This is the third case in the past few days of the judicial organs in Montenegro passing the maximum sentences on sympathizers with Keljmendi. All three men sentenced are of Albanian nationality and publicly supported the murder of the members of the Yugoslav People's Army. The crime in Paracin has shocked the working people and citizens of all areas of Yugoslavia and it is therefore expected that in addition to measures in the magistrates' courts, the judicial organs will also initiate criminal proceedings against all who sympathize with the monstrous crime.

1,000 Gather in Kosovo

LD120410 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2007 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Pristina, 11 Sep (TANJUG)—About 1,000 members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities gathered this evening in front of the house of Kosta Bulatovic

in Kosovo Polje, following rumors that he and three other people had been arrested. Kosta Bulatovic explained to those who had gathered that they had not been arrested but only escorted away and warned by representatives of the security service in Pristina that their illegal activity and national-based gathering could provoke serious political consequences.

At the beginning of this peaceful protest those assembled paid their respects with a minute's silence to the victims of the Paracin barracks' crime.

Afterward, several speakers expressed their dissatisfaction at the slow way things are being settled in the province. Apart from indicating the real problems, the activity of Albanian separatists and the slow differentiation and establishment of responsibility, individual speakers with their pathetic and demagogic tirades extorted the approval of those assembled even when there were no real grounds for this.

After this protest had lasted for 2 hours, those assembled dispersed to their homes.

Threaten Mass Emigration

AU111952 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Several hundred Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo Polje, Klina, and other places of Kosovo gathered in front of Kosta Bulatovic's house in Kosovo Polje this evening and protested against the interrogation last night of Kosta Bulatovic, Bosko Budimirovic, and Bogdan Kecman, following the gathering during the funeral of a killed soldier, Srdjan Simic, in Belgrade.

At about 1900 [1700 GMT], Kosta Bulatovic addressed those present and said that there was no need for gathering, for in this way they do not help to stabilize the situation in Kosovo or to implement the conclusions of the ninth plenum of the LCY Central Committee. He stressed that there is no need for citizens to gather either this evening or in the future.

However, in the period between 1900 and 2000, more people came and a dozen of those present then addressed the crowd. It was proposed that delegates be chosen from Kosovo Polje, Ugljan, Presje, Kuzmin, Istok, Klina, Lipljan, and other places of Kosovo, and that they request an interview with Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, on Monday.

In the discussion, the thesis about Serbs and Montenegrins being endangered in Kosovo predominated; it was said that neither Kosta Bulatovic nor anybody else called them to gather, but were driven to do so by their common ills, distrust in the implementation of the conclusions of the 9th LCY Central Committee plenum, and it was announced that all of them will collectively emigrate from Kosovo in the fall unless the situation improves immediately.

Several of those speaking asserted that they had nothing against the Albanian nationality, that they all are in favor of a life in common and of brotherhood and unity, and that all that has been happening in Kosovo in the past few years has been caused by the policy of the province leadership.

While we are reporting, the gathering of the citizens continues.

Attacks on Albanian Property Reported

LD112247 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0953 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG)—In the period from 3 to 11 September 1987 in the territory of the SR of Serbia outside the socialist autonomous provinces, 27 attacks on property owned by and persons of Albanian nationality were carried out. In most of the cases, attacks were carried out on shops owned by persons of Albanian nationality, and in two cases there were fights between persons of Serbian and Albanian nationalities. These most recent figures were announced today by the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the SR of Serbia. [passage omitted]

The internal affairs organs have so far identified 29 perpetrators against whom criminal charges have been brought or a demand put forward to start proceedings against. [passage omitted]

Valjevo Shop Attacked

LD112241 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Valjevo, 11 Sep (TANJUG)—Early this morning in Valjevo a shop window at the Tip-Top pastry shop, owned by Mesut Memeti, on Knez Milos Street was smashed. According to evidence provided by a witness, a man jumped out of a car which pulled up in front of the shop and used some kind of object to smash the window. He returned to the car which was immediately driven away by an accomplice. With the smashing of a bakery on Saturday night, this is the second attack on shops owned by Albanians in Valjevo. An intensive search is under way for the perpetrators of these two shameful acts.

Increase of Citizens' Direct Complaints

LD130955 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0452 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 13 Sep (TANJUG)—The day before yesterday about 100 citizens from the Brcko region came to the SFRY Assembly, dissatisfied with the attitude of the municipal authorities towards them. Two days prior to this, a larger group of citizens from the Macedonian village of Vevcani did this in order to complain about the incorrect attitude of the security organs. Some time before this, on several occasions, Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo expressed their distress in the halls of the delegates. The number of individual and collective complaints which reach the SFRY Assembly president or the commission authorized to deal with these questions is increasing from year-to-year.

These arrivals and appeals represent, no doubt, the expression of the trust of citizens in the highest organ of the authorities and self-management. However, at the same time they are the consequence of the violation of the law and the ineffectiveness of organs and people "on lower levels" in work collectives, municipalities, the republics, and provinces. [passage omitted]

Cakovec Railway Workers Strike Over Pay

LD112114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0853 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Cakovec, 11 Sep (TANJUG)—Workers of the transportation basic organization of associated labor, part of the Varazdin railway work organization, this morning at 0800 [0600 GMT] stopped work at the Cakovec railway station. They are dissatisfied with the amount of personal income they received for the last month.

They were joined by workers of the Varazdin railway hub. Because of the stoppage, no trains left Cakovec for Slovenia today, and other trains on the Varazdin-Zagreb line and on the Varazdin-Cakovec-Hungarian border line remained in the stations.

Talks are underway between representatives of the transportation basic organization of associated labor, part of the Varazdin railway transportation work organization, and representatives of the Zagreb railway transportation organization composite organization of associated labor.

They will discuss the personal income allowance. Since there is not a big difference between real opportunities for increase and the amount of personal income paid, it is believed a solution will be found.

Ivangrad Coal Miner's Strike Continues

LD112126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Ivangrad, 11 Sep (TANJUG)—Miners in the Ivangrad brown coal mine did not descend into the pit today, continuing the strike for a fourth day. The miners continue to insist on being told the status of the investment program for underground mining corridors in new digging areas, which amounts to around 4 billion. [currency not specified] They also demand information on when they will be paid their July and August wages. Unfortunately, these questions remain unanswered so, despite the fact that the Ivangrad coal is of very high quality and reserves examined in the existing mine area area will last another 17 years, the future of this mine remains uncertain.

Belgrade Enterprise Workers End Strike

LD112208 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1401 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, September 11 (TANJUG)—Some 8,000 employees of two Belgrade enterprises—Rakovica Motor Industry (IMR) and Casta and Model Factory (FOB)—ended at noon today.

The IMR Workers' Council decided this morning to increase wages by 25 percent as of September 1 and to pay a lump sum as compensation for increased living expenses to all employees with low wages, thus partially meeting the strikers' demands.

The council pointed out that concessions to workers are maximum in the IMR'S present circumstances.

Having received a report of the working group formed to sum up their demands, FOB employees, whose demands regarding wage increases were partly met yesterday, also resumed work today after a two-day strike.

The document demands that August wages, which were the direct cause of the strike, be re-analysed. They also demand that wages be increased and bonuses payed for work in special working conditions. An analysis of the work of FOB management is also demanded. They also demand that those responsible for poor working results be pointed out and the scope for reducing the factory administration to be examined.

In a series of workers' demands made during the strike, the attention of the public was particularly drawn to demands for heavy cuts in the financial burdening imposed on the economy and in non-production costs "from factory to the federation."

Macedonia Refuses Presidency of Group

AU131623 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Sep 87 p 12

[Excerpt] Skopje, 1 Sep—At its session today, the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Macedonia adopted the position that the president of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation should not be elected from Macedonia in the present term. As is recalled, this was proposed by the federal Youth Presidium after the Slovene Youth refused to "replace" Zeljko Cigler who "won" in the election in Slovenia. [passage omitted]